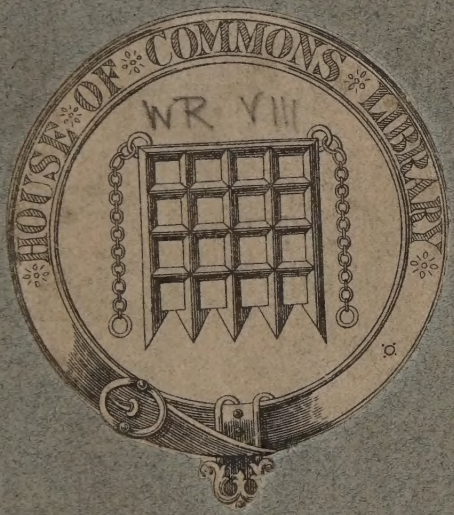
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I.

ANNUAL RECORD

OF THE LONDON

TOPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

1900

Including the Reports of the first three

Annual Meetings of the Society

ILLUSTRATED

EDITED BY

T. FAIRMAN ORDISH F.S.A.

CHAIRMAN OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY AT

16, CLIFFORD'S INN, FLEET STREET, LONDON

MCMI

HERTFORD
PRINTED BY STEPHEN AUSTIN AND SONS

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PREFACE

NOTWITHSTANDING their determination to complete the reproduction of the extensive plans made for the old Kensington Turnpike Trust, the Council resolved to issue the annual reports which are here presented, with some additional matter, in a volume approximating to the projected official organ of the Society. The present is the first of a series of such yearbooks, which it is hoped will continually approach more nearly the plan of this publication as drawn up by the Council. Instead of the present imperfect record of demolitions and changes during the year 1900, we may hope to see a much more adequate account rendered by the special Committee appointed for this purpose, together with numerous illustrations on a different scale and method, in pursuance of an arrangement now under negotiation. Another feature will be the Commentary on the maps, views, and plans reproduced by the Society, for which Lord Welby, Mr. Henry B. Wheatley, F.S.A., and others have promised contributions. The editing of unprinted MSS. and data relating to London is another feature which we may hope that our Society may win enough support to bring within reach of accomplishment in these pages.

Hitherto the resources of the Society have been expended in making important additions to their reproductions of views, maps, and plans, with the result that we have now at our back the valuable list of these issues which will be found in this volume. From the beginning this work was the primary object of the Society, and there can be no doubt as to the wisdom of having consistently given it first consideration. The realization in its full proportions of the long-contemplated *Annual Record* of the Society must depend on increased support, but the number of libraries and institutions both here and in America who have joined the Society and subscribed for complete sets of the publications, the slow but steady increase in our membership, and other signs of encouragement justify the anticipation that this, the first volume, will be followed by more worthy successors.

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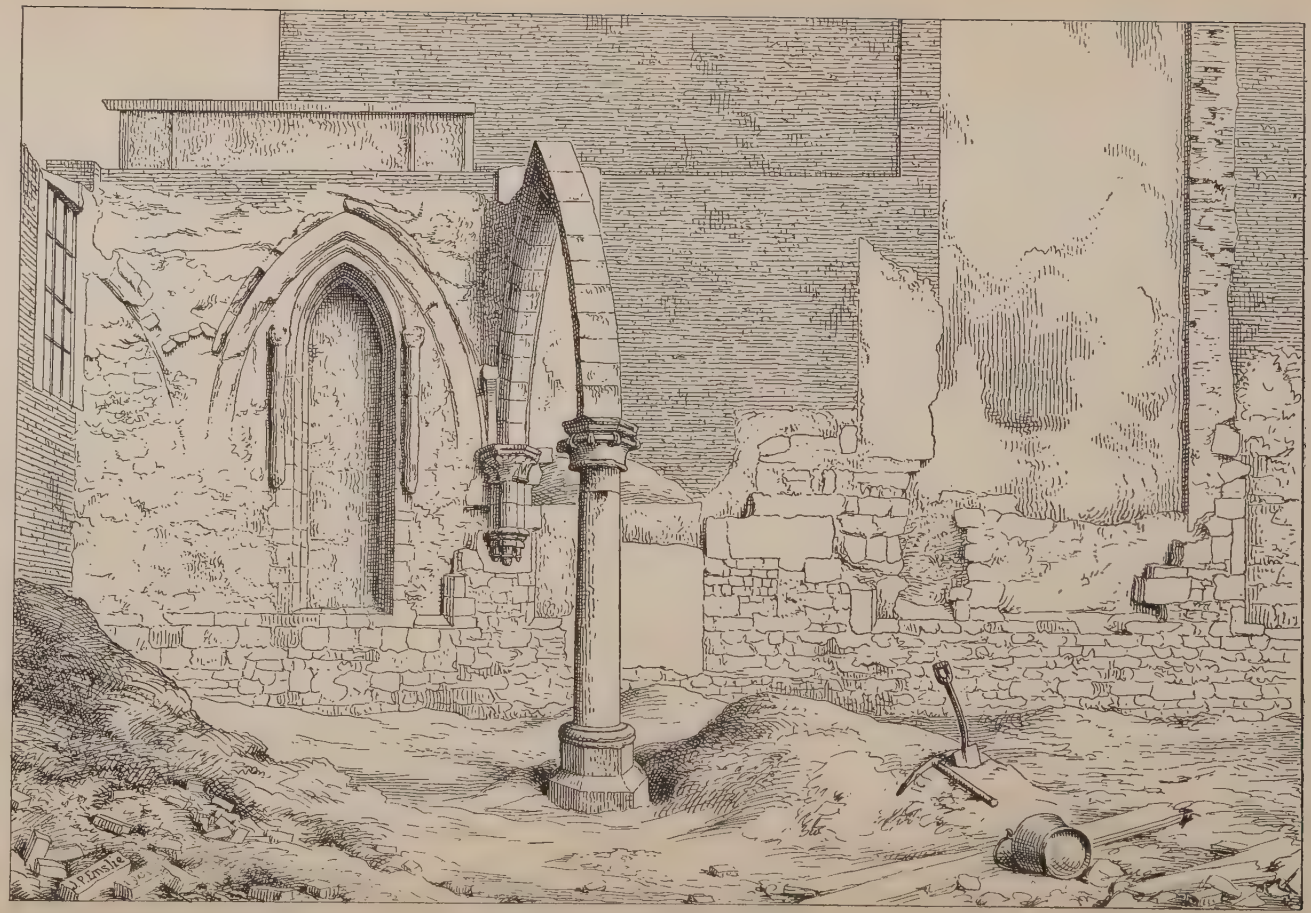


REMAINS AT BLACKFRIARS.

London Topographical Society.

MEDIÆVAL REMAINS FOUND AT BLACKFRIARS, MAY, 1900.

By Philip Norman, F.S.A.

Considering the immense value of landed property in London, and the constant pulling down and rebuilding which has been going on there for many generations, it is perhaps remarkable that the destruction of monastic remains has not been more absolute than is, or until quite recently was, the case. Thus we have Westminster Abbey, that unique memorial of national life—part of the most ancient, the most powerful, the wealthiest of all the monastic institutions in England. There is in existence mediæval work of great value at the Charterhouse, and we have parts of the churches of Austin Friars, of St. Bartholomew, West Smithfield, of St. Helen, Bishopsgate, St. Mary Overy, Southwark, and the Temple Church, or what is left of it after the drastic restoration of sixty years ago. Of the house of the White Friars, or Carmelites, traces have in late years been found. The lower part of the tower of the church of Elsing Spital is incorporated in the present church of St. Alphage, London Wall. Then there is the remarkable crypt which formed part of the Priory church of St. John of Jerusalem; and still existing, though it is to be feared in grievous peril, is the cloister of the Grey Friars Convent, Newgate Street, now Christ's Hospital. Here a few of the old arches are standing and the original ground plan is intact, while

the passage by which the cloister is entered is that which was used by the Friars in going to and from their church—a magnificent structure covering not only the present Christ Church but also the adjoining disused graveyard. It is lamentable to think that this consecrated ground, where lie the ashes of many people whose names are recorded, containing also fine work by Sir Christopher Wren, may soon be entirely destroyed and obliterated. A quaint little relic of the Grey Friars is the well or conduit-head at the back of a house in Queen Square, Bloomsbury, which was one of the sources whence they drew their water supply. Its history is traced out by the writer in *Archæologia*, vol. lvi, pt. 2. Another interesting site is that of the Priory of Holy Trinity, Aldgate, where the old ground plan can to some extent be traced, and a Gothic arch was lately shown, which still exists although again obscured by building.

Of the remains enumerated above the more important have been always well known ; but until quite recently we were none of us aware that there was still any considerable trace of the House of the Friar-Preachers of the Dominican order, commonly known as the Blackfriars Monastery, near the Thames, south of Ludgate Hill. In May, 1900, on the pulling down of house No. 7, Ireland Yard, St. Andrew's Hill, lately in the occupation of Messrs. Reuben Lidstone & Son, carpenters, attention was directed to mediæval arches and vaulting, the upper part of which had always been visible above ground ; and when the modern buildings immediately to the east were also removed further remains came to light, the whole being of considerable extent and interest. Of these we are enabled to give illustrations. Through the kindness of the London County Council we have also had the advantage of examining Mr. W. A. Webb's excellent measured drawings of all that was discovered. We shall thus be able to place before our readers the known facts about this Blackfriars building, but first something may

with advantage be said on the history of the Friar-Preachers in London.

The second General Chapter of the Mendicant Order begun in the year 1215 at Toulouse by Dominic Gusman, a Spaniard of Old Castile, was held in May, 1221, at Bologna. On this occasion thirteen Brethren or Friars were commissioned by the Founder to establish in England the eighth province of the Order. This company of religious preachers, reaching London on August 10th, went on to Oxford, where they built a little oratory.[1] It appears that on their way they had left a few of the brethren to found a house in London. These Friars of London soon attached to themselves as patron the powerful Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent and Grand Justiciary of England, who bought a block of land with the buildings on it, in the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, and gave it to the Friars. Here they immediately formed a convent, and whilst in this house entertained for fifteen days their brethren of a kindred institute, the Friars Minors of St. Francis of Assisi, usually known as the Grey Friars, who in September, 1224, followed them to England, and who quickly obtained for themselves a habitation on Cornhill, whence they afterwards removed to Newgate Street, where they built the house to which reference has already been made. The Friar-Preachers rapidly increased, and they were soon obliged to enlarge their buildings. Two of the yearly General Chapters of the whole Order were held at this Convent of Holborn. There was one in 1250, when more than four hundred Friars from all parts attended; the other was in 1263. Before any great length of time had elapsed the establishment in Holborn was found too small, and in 1276 the Friars secured a piece of land in the City, but it was not until June 25th, 1278, that the necessary license was obtained from the Bishop and

[1] See "Blackfriars, Holborn," by the Rev. Charles F. R. Palmer, in the *Reliquary*, vol. xvii, pp. 33, 75.

Chapter of London to erect a new church and buildings. With Edward I and Queen Eleanor as their patrons, the establishment of the new house was brought to a successful issue.

As to the site of the new buildings, Stow says that "Gregory Rokesley mayor and the barons of London granted and gave to Robert Kilwarbie Archbishop of Canterbury two lanes or ways next the street of Baynard's Castle, and also the tower of Mountfichet to be destroyed, on the which place the said Robert built the late new church with the rest of the stones that were left of the said tower." It seems, therefore, that both these men helped the Friars largely; and in 1311 Edward II by charter confirmed the gift. The Friars were also allowed to pull down the City wall and to take in all the land to the west as far as the Fleet river, and it was intimated to the mayor that the new wall should be built at the expense of the City.

The subsequent history of the Friars' House may be briefly referred to. On January 17th, 1382, there was here an assembly of bishops, doctors of theology, and doctors of laws, summoned by William Courtenay, Archbishop of Canterbury, to examine and condemn the teaching of Wyclif. Whilst they were sitting a great earthquake shook the City; hence the meeting was long known as the Earthquake Council. To this House, in 1450, a Parliament begun at Westminster was adjourned, and here Charles V of Spain lodged on the occasion of his visit to Henry VIII. In 1524 a Parliament was begun at Blackfriars and adjourned to Westminster, "amongst the black monks," says Stow; "it was therefore called the Black Parliament." In the great hall of this house the subject of Henry's divorce from Katherine of Aragon was publicly tried by Cardinal Campeggio, with Wolsey as colleague; and here shortly afterwards began a sitting of Parliament in which the latter was condemned. In the church many distinguished persons were buried, among the rest Margaret

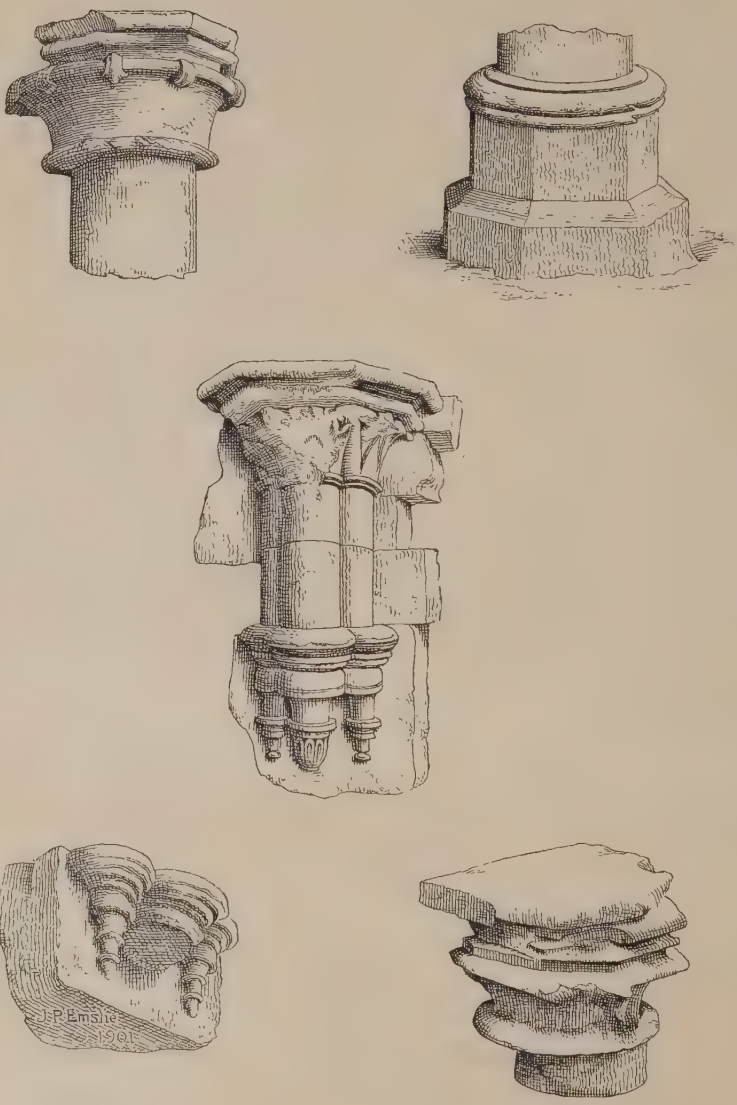
Queen of Scots, Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, the original founder, moved from the old church, and the heart of Queen Eleanor, who with her husband had an important share in founding the second establishment.

The House and precinct were surrendered to the King, November 12th, 1538. Edward VI, shortly after ascending the throne, sold the hall and the site of the Prior's lodging to Sir Francis Bryan, and in the third year of his reign granted to Sir Thomas Cawarden (Master of the Revels) "the whole house, site or circuit, compass and precinct, of the late Friars Preachers within the City of London." In "London Past and Present," by Wheatley & Cunningham, there is an excellent short account of events connected with this precinct after the suppression. It only remains for us to consider briefly what relates to the mediæval buildings.

The late Mr. A. J. Kempe, F.S.A., in his notice of the Loseley Manuscripts (1835), mentions that he found there a survey, taken in the time of Edward VI by the King's Surveyor, of the site and soil of the church of the dissolved House of the Black Friars and its appendages. From this document we learn that it was a large and important structure. To quote his words, "It had two aisles, a chancel, and a chapel to the same, no doubt a retro-choir or lady chapel. It was in breadth from the churchyard on the north to the cloisters on the south 66 feet, in length from east to west 220 feet, dimensions rather superior to those of St. Saviour's, Southwark. The cloister on the south was comprised in a square, each side of which measured 110 feet. The chapter house lay west of the cloister, and was 44 feet long by 22 broad. The cemetery on the north of the church was 90 feet in breadth by 200 in length." Partly confirming this account, there is the Inquisition post mortem of Sir Thomas Cawarden, which gives a description of the buildings and lands within the precinct granted to him in 1550 by King Edward VI. The Inquisition was taken May 3rd, 1560, less than a year after his death. Herein the breadth from the cemetery, called the North

Churchyard, up to the South Cloister is stated to be 66 feet, and the length from the house of John Bernett on the west part of the church, up to the garden belonging to the mansion of Anthony Agar, Knt., at the east end of the said church, 220 feet, both measurements agreeing with those in the Survey.

Within the precinct of Blackfriars, before the Reformation, stood the church of St. Anne, about which Stow says that it "was pulled down with the Friers' church by Sir Thomas Carden; but in the reign of Queen Mary he, being forced to find a church to the inhabitants, allowed them a lodging chamber above a stair, which since that time, to wit in the year 1597, fell down, and was again, by collection therefore made, new built and enlarged in the same year, and was dedicated on the 11th of December." This church was burnt down in the Great Fire and not rebuilt. There is a passage called Church Entry running down from Carter Lane to Ireland Yard at a point slightly west of the remains discovered in the year 1900. On each side of Church Entry a piece of disused burial-ground belonging to St. Anne's parish still remains, and in Ogilby & Morgan's map of 1677 these are clearly shown, the one to the east being marked "St. Ann Black Fryars Church," so here doubtless was the site of that building. In *Notes and Queries* for October 27th, 1900, Colonel W. F. Prideaux calls attention to an important article by Mr. J. Greenstreet which had appeared in the *Athenæum* as long ago as July 17th, 1886. It was called "The Blackfriars Playhouse: its Antecedents." The part which concerns us is an extract from the "Chancery Proceedings, Miscellaneous, 3rd Series, 27th Part," containing a Bill of Complaint filed by the parishioners of St. Anne's in the Court of Chancery against the unjust and tyrannical action of Sir Thomas Cawarden. This Bill gives a condensed history of the parish from the time when the House of the Black Friars was dissolved. At that time the commissioners appointed to carry



DETAILS OF REMAINS AT BLACKFRIARS.

out the measure admitted the existence of a parish of St. Anne, Blackfriars, within the precinct of the religious house but independent of it, and they endeavoured to preserve for the parishioners the church and the adjoining graveyard. When, however, Cawarden came upon the scene, he asserted that in his opinion the parish church of St. Anne really formed part and parcel of the dissolved House of the Black Friars, and that even if this were not the case, the king, his master, had need of the church for storing therein his "tents, pavilions, masks, and revels"; therefore the parishioners must surrender their property. So they were forced to submit, and the church was dismantled and desecrated. From the Bill of Complaint we also learn that the Prior of the House of the Black Friars "dyd continually ffynde and maynteyne at his owne proper costes and charges a sufficiente Curate to serve the said parisshioners in the parisshe churche aforesaid."

We turn now to a consideration of the remains brought to light in May, 1900, and shown in our reproductions of Mr. Emslie's drawings. These remains, extending almost from Friar Street on the east to St. Anne's churchyard on the west, were about 27 feet wide by 40 feet, but the building had originally been longer. The space had been divided into two alleys of equal dimensions (each being between 13 and 14 feet wide) by a row of handsome Purbeck shafts, four in number, which supported the stone vaulting of the roof. One of these shafts remained *in situ*, and still carried a cross rib springing at the other end from a corbel attached to the north wall. The stone of this rib had been reddened by the action of fire. The base of the shaft was 9 feet below the present ground-level. The total height from the base to the crown of the arch was 16 feet. The most perfect piece of the north wall was that immediately west of the corbel supporting the cross rib. It showed the remains of a wall arch enclosing and partly hiding the head of a pointed window still fairly perfect, which was so designed as to admit light from above, as

is usual with the windows of crypts, a fact hardly apparent in our illustration, but amply proved by Mr. Webb's measured drawing. In the same wall further east there were traces of a similar window. In the ground excavated within the area of the building, many skulls and other human bones were found, huddled together without order, as if they had been transplanted from some other burial-place.

Plate I. gives a general view of the remains from the south-west corner looking north. Besides the north wall with its component parts and the pillar and arch here shown, nothing was found except the base of the next pillar to the west and part of a corbel marking the line of the south wall. But close at hand, to the south-west,[1] a fragment of ancient wall is yet standing which formed apparently a part of the south wall. In Plate II. are the following details:—The upper left-hand illustration shows the capital of the shaft, that to the right represents its base. In the centre is the corbel which helped to carry the arch, while the two lower views show parts of another corbel and another capital. These remains speak for themselves and do not need detailed description. They are excellent specimens of thirteenth-century work.

It is clear that the structure of which these remains formed part had not been originally connected with the parish church of St. Anne, Blackfriars, because, as we have seen, the site of this church is marked in Ogilby & Morgan's map as being, not here, but in the adjoining burial-ground. Again, there is no mention of the church among the wills of the Court of Husting, 1258 to 1358, or in the "Nomina Beneficiorum Londoniarum," 31 Edward I ("Liber Custumarum," pp. 228–230, Rolls edition), or

[1] The relic is now in the burial-ground of St. Anne, Blackfriars, close to the wall which divides it from Ireland Yard; but in 1677 the burial-ground did not extend so far south, this portion being covered by a building.

in the list of parish churches given by Fabyan ; and the parishioners in their Bill of Complaint against Sir Thomas Cawarden only claim that it had stood for more than 200 years, which would carry it back to the fourteenth century at the earliest. On the other hand, the style of these remains exactly fits in with the date of the foundation of the House of the Friars-Preachers ; we may therefore be sure that they belonged to that House. Efforts are now being made to work out, if possible, a ground plan of the conventual buildings, but with the data at present available it must be to a great extent a matter of conjecture. At present we can only say that the character of the windows and of the vaulting discovered on this site in the year 1900 seem to prove in the writer's opinion that they formed part of an orientated crypt or undercroft. It should be remarked that Cloister Court, so called in Ogilby & Morgan's map, which we may therefore accept as marking the position of the old cloister, is a very short distance to the south.

Ireland Yard is approached from Water Lane on the west, through Play House Yard and Glass House Yard, each full of interesting associations, although these associations began years after the passing away of the Friars. In Ireland Yard stood the house which Shakespeare bought in 1612, and bequeathed by will to his daughter Susanna Hall. In the deed of conveyance to the poet the house is described as "abutting upon a street leading down to Puddle Wharf, and now or late in the tenure or occupacon of one William Ireland."

SOME TOPOGRAPHICAL NOTES OF THE YEAR 1900.

By the Editor.

It is unfortunately true that many people who are interested in a general way in 'Old London' are unaware of the links with the past which still survive the incessant tendency to destruction. Not till they hear of its impending doom do they in many instances set forth to see the relic, and then the persons interested in its destruction are naturally sceptical as to the reality of the solicitude shown for its preservation. Many things have disappeared amid futile lamentation that a more vigorous and informed public opinion might have saved. There is no stemming the tide which makes for change, but it may be turned sometimes, as a few happy instances have shown. However, the effort to do this must come of knowledge and of a true perception of historical interest.

This was probably the consideration underlying the suggestion made by Mr. Oswald Barron at the last annual meeting that the Society should make a 'schedule' of all buildings and places of historic and local interest in the city and county of London. As it is, relics often disappear before even those specially interested have the opportunity of paying a farewell visit. In this connection we may refer to a series of articles which appeared in the *City Press* during 1900, beginning in the issue for August 8, under the title "The Old City." The subjects of the articles, which are all illustrated, include (1) "The Old Dick Whittington," in Cloth Fair, "the oldest licensed house in the City"; (2) old houses in Fredericks Place, Old

Jewry; (3) an old house, No. 21, College Hill; (4) passage connecting Old Jewry and Grocer's Hall Court; (5) old houses in Eastcheap, with two illustrations; (6) the Quest House and four "shoppes" at Cripplegate. The last item was involved in the year's demolition. In the *Pall Mall Gazette* for February 10 appeared a useful article on demolished objects of interest or landmarks like Temple Bar and the Lion of Northumberland House, recording where they are now preserved. The *London Argus* for May 11 reproduced a picture of Temple Bar as it is now preserved in the park of Sir Henry Meux at Cheshunt, from one of the admirable series of the "National Photographic Record."

Pending the reports of the Committee which has been entrusted with this department of the Society's work, the Council selected for illustration the discovery of monastic remains at Blackfriars and the change in the aspect of the Strand wrought by the great improvement scheme now being carried out. Other illustrations of buildings demolished in the year 1900 are reserved. Among these are the houses, including the offices of *Punch*, in Fleet Street, and the extensive demolitions at Finsbury Circus, including St. Mary's, Moorfields. A list of illustrations which appeared in various London newspapers and periodicals will be found below. This list is restricted to illustrations of demolished buildings. The present notes are both introductory and supplementary thereto.

We were reminded of the doom awaiting the west side of Lincoln's Inn Fields by the announcement of the sale of Newcastle House by auction (*Builder*, July 14). This was followed immediately by an announcement of the sale by auction of houses in Nevill's Court (ibid., July 21). Any member of the Society who may not know Nevill's Court should pay it a visit at the first opportunity. How imminent its fate may be we know not, but it is one of the most picturesque and interesting survivals still remaining. It runs from Fetter Lane in the direction of

St. Bride Street; the old Moravian Chapel at its western end should also be visited. By inquiry on the spot it is easy to obtain admission. There is nothing more characteristic and quaint in all London than this ancient chapel; it is worthy of comparison with that Mecca of the Quakers, the "Jordans," near Chalfont St. Giles. Nevill's Court itself and this memorial of the piety of an interesting religious body for many generations was one of the inspirations of Sir Walter Besant in his work on London.

In October the demolition of the South Sea House, Threadneedle Street, was begun. During November there were several notices in the Press concerning the demolition of Tavistock House, Tavistock Square, and Bedford House (*inter alia*, the *Builder*, November 24). The fate of the residence of Charles Dickens in that quaint *cul de sac* off Tavistock Square naturally aroused interest, but as we have failed to discover any illustration *apropos* of its destruction it does not appear in the list below. A similar instance is the demolition of houses at the top of Paternoster Row in Cheapside, on which there was an article in the *City Press* for September 1, 1900, without illustration. The article mentions that at No. 3, Cheapside, one of the houses taken down, John Beyer—the reputed original of John Gilpin—had his shop. No. 4, at the south-east corner of Paternoster Row, was figured by Hogarth in the last series of "Industry and Idleness."

Mr. J. G. Head, a member of our Society, offered to obtain records of the extensive changes that were made in Marylebone and St. John's Wood in connection with the construction of the Great Central Railway. He had an intimate knowledge of the houses, streets, and squares that were removed, and he has access to a collection of photographs which furnish a complete record. At some future time the Society may be glad to avail itself of Mr. Head's offer.

When the building at the west corner of the entry into Lincoln's Inn, called the New Turnstile, in Holborn, was being taken down after a fire in Hamley's toy establishment, our member, Mr. C. F. Hayward, obtained a promise that the old name tablet should be rebuilt into the wall of the new house. Happily he also had drawings made of this and of another tablet on the other side of the entry. Both tablets having disappeared, one of the drawings is here reproduced.

Although as a public measure the preservation of No. 17, Fleet Street, may be prior to 1900, the gratulations called forth by the action of the London County Council belong to that year. On January 26 an illustration appeared in the *Municipal Journal*, but the due celebration of the event was reserved for Mr. Philip Norman, in two articles, accompanied by eight admirable illustrations, contributed to the *Home Counties Magazine*, entitled "No. 17, Fleet Street, sometimes called the Inner Temple Gate House" (vol. ii, pp. 227–236, 321–330).

During the Summer of 1900 some houses in Johnson's Court were restored. High up on one of the new frontages a tablet was fixed bearing this inscription: "Saml. Johnson, LL.D., lived in a house here, 1766–1775."

With regard to the proposed demolition of the church of St. Botolph without Aldersgate, a paragraph in the *Builder* for February 17, 1900, mentioned that a drawing of old St. Botolph's appeared in their issue for May 2, 1885. An article on the recently demolished church of St. Michael Bassishaw, by Mr. W. B. Passmore, appeared in the *Home Counties Magazine* (vol. ii, pp. 139–144, 214–219), with illustration and a plan dated 1815. At pp. 218–219 the author sets forth the circumstances leading to the demolition.

Under the heading "The Marble Arch in Danger," the *Sketch* for November 28, 1900, published a view of the Arch from Hyde Park, along with a reproduction of an old print of Buckingham Palace, showing the Marble Arch as it used to stand in front of Buckingham Palace.

Under the title "A Threatened Relic of Old London," the *City Press* for August 4, 1900, published an article on Catherine Court, Seething Lane, with an illustration showing the remains of an old gate at the Seething Lane entrance to the Court. The *Municipal Journal* for September 21 had a notice (but without illustration) of a group of buildings in Royal Mint Street or Rag Fair, formerly Rosemary Lane, then being demolished for the Tower Bridge Improvement.

One of the most valuable of recent contributions to London topography was published in the *Home Counties Magazine* for January, 1900. This was an article by Mr. W. R. Lethaby (now a member of the Council of our Society) on "The Priory of Holy Trinity or Christ Church, Aldgate," with the sixteenth-century plans of Symons. At pp. 50–51 the author traces the survivals of the ancient buildings to the present time—a very useful and interesting piece of topographical research.

During the execution of the work in Lincoln's Inn under Mr. Dennett Barry there were several 'finds' of silver and copper coins *temp.* Elizabeth, and many jugs and drinking vessels of the type alluded to in the records of the Society

of Lincoln's Inn. The way in which the gateway and the massive door in Chancery Lane were dealt with met with hearty recognition from antiquaries generally. "Threatened lives live long," and Londoners have cause for self-congratulation in the preservation of the splendid old gateway and the adjacent ancient buildings of the Inn. An interesting article by Mr. W. Paley Baildon, F.S.A., on "The Old Gate House of Lincoln's Inn," with four illustrations, was published in the *Home Counties Magazine* (vol. ii, pp. 292–300). Glancing at the opposite side of the territory associated with the name of the Inn, we may note that the Annual Report of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, issued in 1900, entered a vigorous plea for the preservation of the threatened west side of the square. Mr. E. J. Barron spoke on this subject at the last annual meeting of the Society (see p. 100), and Mr. Wheatley's "Note" (see p. 66) enforces the views of our Society along with some interesting particulars.

A List of Illustrations of Buildings Demolished or threatened with demolition in 1900.

Chelsea. Old houses in Chelsea in process of demolition. Nat. Photo. Record, No. 6. *London Argus*, February 3.

Clare Market. "Sketches in Clare Market." Clare Street, Houghton Street, Vere Street, an old shop in Vere Street, etc. *Builder*, September 29.

Cripplegate. Rear view of the Quest House and 4 Shoppes. *City Press*, August 29.

—— Another illustration showing the 4 shoppes in front of the church. *Ibid.*, November 21.

—— Old Cripplegate Gateway; the "four shoppes" and gateway. *London Argus*, December 7.

—— View of Cripplegate Church. *Illustrated London News*, December 29.

Fetter Lane. Old houses removed. *London Argus*, November 9.

Grand Theatre, Islington. Interior after the fire, also front and rear views. *Sketch*, March 7.

Hammersmith, King Street. A picture illustrating the proposed widening. *Municipal Journal*, June 15.

Highgate Archway. Before demolition. *Ibid.*, April 6.

Marylebone. The old workhouse before demolition. *Ibid.*, March 23.

Putney, High Street. Demolitions. Picture of doorways. *London Argus*, April 7.

St. Martin's le Grand. Demolition of General Post Office buildings. With reproduction of a print dated 1835, showing the Post Office, St. Paul's, and the Bull and Mouth Inn. *Sketch*, October 31.

St. Mary's, Moorfields. A picture of the church and the adjacent R.L. Ophthalmic Hospital. *Builder*, December 29.

Spring Gardens Chapel. Demolition. *London Argus*, October 12.

Strand (*Improvement*). Wych Street. Nat. Photo. Record, No. 5; Booksellers Row and Wych Street; view of Booksellers Row. *London Argus*, January 6.

—— View of Wych Street. *Architectural Review.* March.

—— View of Booksellers Row, looking E. *Ibid.*, June.

—— St. Clement Danes. *Graphic*, September 1.

—— View of the Strand between the churches of St. Mary le Strand and St. Clement Danes. *City Press*, September 1; also *London Argus*, September 14.

—— Views of Holywell Street and Wych Street. *Ibid.*, September 8.

—— A group of old bookshops in Holywell Street. *Ibid.*, September 12.

—— Three old houses in Holywell Street. *Builder*, October 6.

—— An article signed D.W., entitled "Vanishing London," with four illustrations. (1) *Up:* from the steeple of

St. Clement Danes, looking E.; (2) ditto, looking W. (3) *Down :* St. Clement's and the Law Courts; (4) ditto, the widening of the Strand, from St. Clement's Church. *Sketch*, October 24.

Tottenham Court Road and Oxford Street (*Improvement*). An illustration of the block of houses in course of being demolished. *Municipal Journal*, January 19.

—— "Bozier's Court as it was." *Ibid.*, June 6.

Vauxhall Bridge. Demolition. *London Argus*, June 1.

Wandsworth. Threatened demolition of an old Georgian house. Illustration. *Builder*, July 21.

—— Old houses in High Street removed for the new Baths. *London Argus*, October 5.

THE STRAND IMPROVEMENT.

By the Editor.

Benjamin Disraeli, in his novel "Tancred," after describing the vastness of London, places the Strand in a striking contrast with some modern additions to the capital:—

"Though London is vast, it is very monotonous. All those new districts that have sprung up within the last half-century, the creatures of our commercial and colonial wealth—it is impossible to conceive anything more tame, more insipid, more uniform. Pancras is like Mary-le-bone, Mary-le-bone is like Paddington; all the streets resemble each other, you must read the names of the squares before you venture to knock at a door. This amount of building capital ought to have produced a great city. . . . . Marylebone alone ought to have produced a revolution in our domestic architecture. It did nothing. It was built by Act of Parliament. Parliament prescribed even a façade. It is Parliament to whom we are indebted for your Gloucester Places, and Baker Streets, and Harley Streets, and Wimpole Streets, and all those flat, dull, spiritless streets, all resembling each other, like a large family of plain children, with Portland Place and Portman Square for their respectable parents. The influence of our Parliamentary Government upon the fine arts is a subject worth pursuing. The power that produced Baker Street, as a model for street architecture in its celebrated Building Act, is the power that prevented

Whitehall from being completed, and which sold to foreigners all the pictures which the King of England had collected to civilize his people. . . . .

"Where London becomes more interesting is Charing Cross. Looking to Northumberland House, and turning your back upon Trafalgar Square, the Strand is perhaps the finest street in Europe, blending the architecture of many periods, and its river-ways are a peculiar feature and rich with associations. Fleet Street, with its Temple, is not unworthy of being contiguous to the Strand. The fire of London has deprived us of the delight of a real old quarter of the city; but some bits remain, and everywhere there is a stirring multitude, and a great crush and crash of carts and wains. The Inns of Court, and the quarters in the vicinity of the port, Thames Street, Tower Hill, Billingsgate, Wapping, Rotherhithe, are the best parts of London: they are full of character; the buildings bear a nearer relation to what the people are doing than in the more polished quarters."

The improvement at Charing Cross effected by the construction of Northumberland Avenue has its counterpart in the scheme now in process of execution for the improvement of the eastern end. Disraeli, with his bookish tastes, would have regretted the extinction of Holywell Street; but the scheme as a whole would have appealed to his imagination, and had he been living at the present time there is little reason to doubt that he would have inspired the public mind with a desire to utilize this splendid opportunity to add to the glory and beauty of London.

The names of streets leading into the Strand are like chapter-headings in English history. Leaving aside Durham Street, which marks the site of Durham House, and Burghley Street on the other side of the way, which exists to remind us that here the ancestor of the present Prime Minister built his town residence, we have on the

river side, opposite the area of the demolitions in progress, Surrey Street, Arundel Street (a memorial of Arundel House), and a little farther east Essex Street and Devereux Court, to tell us that here stood the house which was the home of famous men and the scene of thrilling episodes in the "spacious days of great Elizabeth." The intellectual importance of street nomenclature is no longer denied, and we may hope that names will be found for the new thoroughfares northward which will pleasantly continue the train of historical association from the southern side of the Strand.

The first step towards the improvement of the eastern end of the Strand was the removal of Butcher Row in 1813. Then came the building of the Law Courts, the widening of the thoroughfare, and the inevitable removal of Temple Bar. The former aspect of the Strand at this end was well illustrated by a series of old views published in the *Sketch* for September 26, 1900. Looking from this point westward the obstruction offered by Holywell Street was obvious to all; and yet the extinction of these islands of buildings in different parts of London means the loss of a characteristic feature. In their origin and purpose they are linked with the courts and alleys—the pleasant backwaters whence the stream could be heard rushing by.

Butcher Row and Holywell Street were familiar to Dr. Johnson. There are pictures of that time in which Holywell Street appears to be paved only for pedestrians, the ancient signs hanging outside the houses, and most of the houses wear the aspect of domestic occupation. One of the signs which survived has been figured by our artist in one of the accompanying views. When No. 332, Strand (now demolished), was the office of the *Morning Chronicle*, Holywell Street was occupied chiefly by second-hand clothes-dealers. These were gradually displaced by booksellers: Holywell Street became a book market, and was frequently spoken of as "Booksellers Row." Now that a clearance has been made of the Row we can see in

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one vista the two churches—St. Clement's, "where Johnson still worshipped in the era of Voltaire," and which to Thomas Carlyle was "a very venerable place" for that reason, and St. Mary's, "the new church in the Strand" as it was formerly called—but we miss the familiar "Row." Already, in the retrospect, how quaint and distinctive has that haunt of book-hunters become! Oblivion is overtaking the itinerant musicians who invaded this studious retreat; even the boys who favoured the byway because it enabled them to hear and exult in their own shouting, we remember with a sort of cheerfulness; the vendors of the offal and garbage of the printing-press provoke now only the memory of disgust; the time is at hand when the exigent bookman will forget the feeling provoked by those intruding shopkeepers who dared to display boots and bicycle accessories in Booksellers Row. The street became, indeed, what Paul's churchyard was in an earlier day—a little world of books, wherein aught else seemed foreign. London is certainly the poorer in characteristics and associations by its extinction.

The accompanying pictures, from drawings by Mr. J. P. Emslie, constitute the Society's record of this old and interesting quarter. We have here views of (*a*) the Strand frontage parallel with "Booksellers Row," (*b*) the eastern end, near St. Clement Danes, (*c*) Holywell Street. The artist has favoured us with the following note on his drawings:—

"The first view represents the houses which formerly stood on the north side of the Strand between Pickett Street and Newcastle Street. On the right is the Great Western Railway's goods office, and next to it the foreign bookselling house of Mr. Nutt. These, and the majority of the houses in the view, are modern, but amongst them are a few of the old timber, plaister-coated houses, mostly of a very ordinary type, one, however, near the centre, having a hexagonal bay with semi-classic cornices in its

first and second floors. In the distance is seen the church of St. Mary-le-Strand. As the intention has been to give a general view of these houses, instead of the very foreshortened one which they presented when viewed from either end, a great extent of foreground has been necessitated ; it could not be avoided, although it gives an impression of a wider thoroughfare than the Strand was at this spot.

"The second view shows the eastern ends of Holywell and Wych Streets. The houses on the left are the next-door neighbours of those on the right of the first view. Two old houses in the centre of the view are, in spite of many modern additions, examples of the type of houses which used to abound in their neighbourhood. On the right is Wych Street, the gateway in whose foreground is the entrance to Danes Inn, and beyond, on the same side of the street, are the houses of New Inn.

"The third view shows Holywell Street from its western end, a part of the Law Courts being visible beyond the end of the street, and the steeple of St. Clement Danes Church above the housetops. The few modern houses do not greatly affect the antique appearance which this crooked street maintained to the last. In the old houses the second and upper floors, flush with each other, projected beyond the ground-floors : in No. 33 only did the second floor project beyond the first floor, and this projecting second floor was supported by five brackets : No. 34 had two square bays with classic cornices and pediments. Nos. 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36 retained the heavy sloping fascias of their old shops : inserted in the fascia of No. 36 was a carved and gilded half-moon (probably a sign) of the heraldic pattern with a human face ; an enlarged representation of this is in the top corner of the view. A door or two from No. 36 was a narrow court which led into the Strand ; at the corner of this court was a bracket rudely carved with a figure of a demi-lion ; this carving disappeared some years ago, as did also a drawing

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which I made of it and lent to a somewhat careless friend; had it not been so, a copy of it should have appeared here."

[J. P. EMSLIE.

An illustration of this Half-Moon sign was published in Mr. Philip Norman's book, "London Signs and Inscriptions." He notes that the material was wood, boldly carved and gilt, with the conventional face in the centre. One of the horns had been damaged, but lately (1893) it had been repaired. J. Diprose, in his account of St. Clement Danes, states that it was once the sign of a tradesman who had been staymaker to George III. About forty years ago, adds Mr. Norman, the shop was occupied by a mercer, and the bills made out for the customers were adorned with this sign. Since then it has been a bookseller's.

Looking along the line of buildings in the Strand frontage parallel with Holywell Street, in the first of our pictures, we recall that the houses were small and somewhat out of character with the rest of the Strand in recent years. They were quite in tone with Holywell Street itself, however, and in former times most of them had hung out their signs over the narrow footway. Some of these signs may be located from that treasury of topography, Mr. Hilton Price's "Signs of the Old Houses in the Strand in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries." Opposite Arundel Street were the "Bell" and the "Blue Ball." One of these houses was probably that latterly called Nell Gwynn's Dairy, next door to Mr. Nutt's, the publisher's. On the site of the entrance to the Opera Comique Theatre, stood a house with the sign of the King's Arms and Bluecoat Boy. Between these two points, almost facing Surrey Street, stood the house where Charles Keene had his studio. Here, too, stood the house of Salmon Ody & Co., the surgical instrument makers, with its quaint bow windows. Not far from the theatre was a butcher's shop, celebrated for Welsh mutton: the floured joints used to be profusely displayed in the open shop front.

About the year 1875 the Opera Comique attained a remarkable vogue through the popularity of the opera "H.M.S. Pinafore." The popularity achieved here and at other Strand theatres for about a decade at this period has never been surpassed: the run of "Our Boys" at the Vaudeville, the earlier triumphs of Sir Henry Irving's management at the Lyceum, and the attraction of Gilbert and Sullivan at the Opera Comique were perhaps the most remarkable instances. A few years later the theatre enjoyed a temporary return of prosperity when M. Marius and Mrs. Bernard Beere played in a piece called "Divorce." The destruction of the theatre may be regarded as a counterpoise to the numerous additions made to the London theatres in recent years.

At the west end of the picture stands the church of St. Mary-le-Strand—happily we may say "stands," as the agitation for its demolition a few years ago failed. Had that church gone, it is probable that we should not have had the present comprehensive improvement, with the new avenue into Holborn as its sufficient *raison d'être*. Standing where Messrs. Denny's bookselling establishment was a familiar landmark at the west end of Holywell Street, we have in view a scene of many topographical changes. Casting our eyes up Newcastle Street, we see the portico of the Globe Theatre. On the ground covered by the theatre from an early period until 1863 was Lyon's Inn, an Inn of Chancery belonging to the Inner Temple. At our feet ran a stream which received the waters of St. Clement's Well, and crossing the Strand found its way into the Thames by a channel the course of which is still marked by Strand Lane on the other side of the way leading towards the river. In this lane is the Roman bath, fed by a spring, the surplus water of which flowed into this stream. The Strand highway was taken over the stream by a bridge—Strand Bridge, so called for a long period. At a later time Strand Lane led to a landing-stage on the Thames, and to this the old name of Strand Bridge became attached.

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Near the site of the church before us, St. Mary-le-Strand, in ancient times stood Strand Cross, where the judges occasionally administered justice. After the restoration a gigantic maypole was erected here, probably to replace the Cross, which may have been demolished by the Puritan zealots. This maypole became very celebrated—one of the most conspicuous features of London from its erection until the close of the eighteenth century. The maypole was replaced by the church before us. Its ultimate use was in the service of science. In 1717 Sir Isaac Newton obtained it and caused it to be erected in the park of the Child family at Wanstead, "the use whereof is for the raising of a telescope." The first stone of the church was laid in 1714, and the building was finished in 1717. The site of the church and the garden and the kerbed space before its west front has been historic ground from very early times. The church has protected the spot, and the historic associations of the spot in their turn have protected the church. Its destined position in the middle of the improved thoroughfare will render it one of the most conspicuous as well as historically interesting objects in London.

In its early days this church was called the New Church. Mrs. Inchbald, the actress and dramatic writer, who lived "by the side of the New Church" in 1809, beheld the burning of Drury Lane Theatre from her house. A few paces west of the church, in the area of demolition, is, or rather was, New Church Court. It is very likely that Mrs. Inchbald's house may have been in this court. Between it and the present Drury Lane Theatre a clearance has been made, and it is instructive in its way to realize what a short distance the theatre actually is from the Strand. The walk along the crowded Strand pavement and up Catherine Street inevitably exaggerated the distance in one's mind. At the corner of New Church Court was No. 332, Strand, already referred to, the office of the *Weekly Times and Echo*, established 1847, as it had

formerly been that of the *Morning Chronicle.* Next door was No. 333, Short's wine-shop, now removed nearer towards the church, next to No. 328, the offices of the A B C Time-tables, Windsor Court running between the two. On the spot where Short's now stands was a large public-house of quite recent construction. Short's present building was erected while the frontage of this establishment was still standing, and when the frontage was being taken down passers-by beheld another frontage behind it removed some paces further back. There was formerly an old tavern here called the "Edinburgh Castle," the site of which is probably now covered by Short's wine establishment. It was a tavern of the old type, a favourite Strand resort in the middle of the last century. The proprietor of about twenty-five years ago used to boast that Dickens and Thackeray frequently visited the house, which there is no reason to doubt. Better chops and steaks, better draught ale and stout, it would be impossible to discover in these days. The arrangement of tables and benches with green curtains above the partitions was altogether similar to that at the "Cock," where the old furniture and gear are happily preserved on the first floor of the present establishment. For "John, head-waiter at the Cock," who presumably duly supplied the late Laureate with his "pint of port," there was at the "Edinburgh Castle" an old waiter named "Tom," of the same type, who probably derived some mystical aid from the peculiar jerk of sound in which he successively passed in his orders, prefaced always with a weirdly arresting call of "Cook!" for he was precision itself in executing them. It was in or about the year 1875 that the present recorder, looking up from his newspaper, beheld a young and swarthy and withal handsome young actor stalk into the room, and heard him order from "Tom" a steak and a pint of stout—both articles the pride of the "Edinburgh Castle" in those days. It was poor William Terriss.

Catherine Street.

Under the title "A bit of Vanishing London," the following article appeared in the *Printing World* for March, 1900. In forwarding a copy to the Hon. Secretary the author, Mr. J. Farlow Wilson, mentioned that his personal recollections of the Pantheon Theatre, Catherine Street, went back to sixty years ago. Subsequently Mr. Farlow Wilson gave permission for his reminiscences to be reprinted here :—

The alterations in connection with the new thoroughfare from Holborn to the Strand will necessitate the extinction of Catherine Street, which at one time was the centre of the distributing agencies of the daily newspapers. It was here that, before the existence of the penny paper, the news-boys used to congregate daily in the afternoon in the centre of the road, and sell, exchange, or purchase the morning papers. It was customary for news-vendors to lend the morning papers for an hour each day at a charge of from sixpence to a shilling a week, and to solicit orders from provincial customers, to whom these same papers would be despatched by the evening post, the usual charge being about 24*s.* per quarter. The postage cost nothing, as the compulsory stamp franked them. At times, when the news was important, there would be an extra demand for the papers, and they would be scarce ; when otherwise, the vendors would probably have some left on hand. As most of the newsagents were bound to despatch copies to their provincial customers by the same night's post, those who had sold out were compelled to buy, and those who had papers left were desirous of selling. About four o'clock, therefore, Catherine Street resounded with the cries of the boys, who shouted out the names of the papers they had to sell or wanted to buy. This institution or 'exchange,' as it was called,

ceased to exist with the advent of the cheap daily paper, consequent upon the abolition of the compulsory stamp, and now the very street will soon be no more than a recollection.

The most interesting and oldest building in Catherine Street (No. 22) was, until a few days ago, the office of the *Echo*. "About the year 1690," says a writer in that paper, "one John Walsh opened a music business at the sign of 'The Golden Harp and Hautboy,' which symbols of his profession may still be seen on the front exterior of No. 22, Catherine Street. Walsh, apparently, dropped the epithet 'golden' after he had been established a few years. There would seem to be very little doubt that the whole of Handel's works were published here. One of the earliest imprints on a piece of Handel's music reads: 'Printed and published by John Walsh, musical instrument maker in ordinary to Her Majesty (Queen Anne), at the Sign of the Golden Harp, in Catherine Street, in the Strand.' Walsh died in 1739, leaving a fortune of £20,000. His death is recorded in the register of St. Mary-le-Strand, as is that of his son who succeeded him and died in 1766. The elder Walsh was a craftsman of the old kind. He engraved his own plates, and, of course, printed direct from the plates. Some of the originals are now in the possession of Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co., who took over the business from Walsh's descendants. The house of Walsh published the music of many other composers besides Handel; Purcell, for example, Dr. Croft, Dr. Boyce, Dr. Green, and Dr. Arne, who lived in King Street, Covent Garden, and was a frequent caller at the 'Harp and Hautboy.' The building ceased to be a publishing house about the year 1780."

At the commencement of the present century the building was converted into an exhibition room by a Mr. Phillipstall, and contained a museum of mechanical and other curiosities, something akin to the more recent Regent Street Polytechnic Institution. The entertainment

for Passion Week, 1813, under the management of Mr. Bologna, was announced as follows :—"Various pieces of new mechanism will be brought forward in addition to the usual exhibition, in particular the Mechanical Powers of the Panharmonicon Clock, which plays a variety of Tunes twice over without any person being near it, a performance scarcely credible. Also the surprising Little Savoyard, who plays a variety of tunes on a small organ without the assistance of anyone, to the Astonishment of the Beholder!" Then there were to be "Two Astonishing Rope Dancers, one figure representing a Lady and the other a Little Clown. This was followed by a series of Chinese Shadows, and then a Grand Display of Experiments in Hydraulics called Fire and Water," concluding with "a Brilliant, Elegant, and Fascinating Course of Fireworks without the smallest appearance of Gunpowder or Smoke."

About 1820 it was renamed "Theatre of Variety," and licensed by the Lord Chamberlain. This was probably the first London Variety Theatre. In September, 1823, it was illuminated with gas, and on the 25th the entertainment consisted of "a sublime representation of the Rising Sun in the Arctic Circle, and a wonderful representation of a storm at sea." There is a note in the programme—"From the peculiar construction of the apparatus necessary to give effect to this mechanical representation, it is impossible for the gallery door to be opened until half price." The entertainment following consisted of songs, duets, comic songs, dancing, conjuring, and concluded with a Musical Extravaganza—in fact, it was exactly like a modern music-hall entertainment without, however, any vulgar element. On this, the opening night, every lady and gentleman who visited the boxes was presented with "a medallion of His Majesty and on the reverse the Arms of England."

The Lord Chamberlain's license was subsequently withdrawn, and about 1835 it became the Pantheon

Amateur Theatre, to which admission could only be obtained by tickets. The proprietor was Mr. Smythson. It then was converted into a night refreshment house, and called "Jessup's," and after that it became the office of the *Echo*. . . . .

*** Mr. Farlow Wilson's interesting article has an illustration consisting of three partly superimposed programmes, which furnish some of the particulars given above. The first is the programme of the "Evening Mechanical Museum" for April 14, 1813, and two ensuing evenings, "at Mr. Phillipstall's Exhibition Room, Catherine Street, Strand"; the second is the programme of the "Theatre of Variety, Catherine Street, Strand," with an announcement "that this Elegant Little Theatre, having undergone a complete repair, and being newly embellished with new scenery and entirely illuminated with Gas," would be opened under the license of the Lord Chamberlain on September 23, 1823; the third is the programme of the "Pantheon Amateur Theatre, Catherine Street, Strand," for April 11, 1842.

We are indebted to the courtesy of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge for the picture of the Strand between Exeter Change and the Maypole, in the reign of Queen Anne, which faces this page. It is an impression of the plate—a reduced reproduction of the large engraving in two sheets by Vertue—which appears as a frontispiece in the History of that Society, under the title "Two Hundred Years," by its joint secretaries, the Rev. W. O. B. Allen and the Rev. Edmund McClure, published in 1898. The subject is the Royal Procession to St. Paul's on the occasion of the Public Thanksgiving for the Peace of Utrecht, July 7, 1713. Along the northern side of the thoroughfare is a platform 620 feet in length, on which about 4,000 of the Society's school-children were accommodated to witness the procession.

LORD WELBY'S ADDRESS AT THE FIRST ANNUAL MEETING.

THE following is an abstract of the address delivered by the Vice-President, Lord Welby, at the first annual general meeting of the Society :—

His Lordship said he considered it a privilege to preside at the first meeting of the Topographical Society. He congratulated the Society on its reconstitution, and in obtaining as its President Lord Rosebery, who took a warm interest in the cause of topographical research in London. It was a great advantage to have as their President a man like Lord Rosebery, who was not only in the front rank of politics, but also a scholar and a student and greatly interested in anything connected with London, both past and present. They must all be struck, especially those who were advancing in age, by the rapid disappearance of old London ; old houses and old streets were being daily replaced by new buildings, and thus within the last fifty years many objects of great interest to the archæologist and historian had disappeared. It was the object of that Society, if they could not preserve these objects of interest, to, at all events, take care that a record should be kept of them as far as possible by means of photography or drawings. He remembered his old friend, Sir George Scharf, the Keeper of the National Portrait Gallery, used to go about London with a notebook in his pocket, and whenever he came across a building that interested him and was likely to be demolished, he used to take a sketch of it. In one of his wanderings he saw the old Foreign Office in Downing Street marked for destruction, by the contractor's placards. That old Foreign Office consisted of two or three ordinary dwelling-houses, but it was the Foreign Office that had transacted the business of the Great War. He made a drawing of this building so

closely associated with the history of this country, and presented it to him (Lord Welby), and he had since had it photographed. In the same way it would be possible for all those who were interested in London to keep up a continuity with the past by preserving such memorials of Old London. When they saw these representations of the London of 300 or 400 years ago, they felt that they had a claim to be associated with the London of the past, and that they had not, so to speak, passed into another geological stratum. This subject, he was glad to say, was receiving very sympathetic attention from the London County Council. There was a Committee of the London County Council which dealt with questions of this kind when they arose, and he ventured to hope that the Society would find that committee always anxious to act hand in hand with it. Interesting suggestions were made in the Report as to the subjects chosen for publication. The first suggestion on the agenda was that plans should be published of the Kensington Turnpike Trust, which came to an end a few years ago. The Trustees had a great quantity of papers belonging to the Trust, which they offered to the authorities of the British Museum, who at first were not very eager to accept them; but on going through these papers they came across a beautifully executed drawing in the most minute form of the road from Hyde Park Corner to as far as Addison Road, every tree, every house, and, he might say, every window, being depicted with the utmost care and delicacy. The date when this drawing was executed was 1811, and the public official who had prepared it must have devoted a great deal of time to it. Public officials at that time probably had leisure which their successors did not enjoy, for the minuteness and delicacy of the drawing showed how much care and time must have been given to it. He rejoiced to think that the Museum would permit them to reproduce it.

Another subject which interested him greatly was Whitehall, for he had spent forty years of his life in the

Treasury. No other part of London was of greater interest to Londoners than Whitehall. His friend, Sir John Taylor, had taken the celebrated old ground-plan of Whitehall of 1682, and had drawn upon it a ground-plan to scale of the site as it at present existed, so that they could fix now the exact spot where each part of the Palace stood. He did not yet know whether Sir John Taylor could let him have the plan without the assent of the Office of Works, but if it could be got he would suggest that it would be an exceedingly interesting work for them to publish of the old Whitehall Palace. Although outwardly very little remnant of the Whitehall Palace remained, it was curious to see how bits of that Palace were embedded in the surrounding Government offices. On this old plan of 1682, corrected by the present ordnance map, would be seen the entrance to the old Cockpit, the site of which had been so much discussed, corresponding almost exactly with the present entrance to the Treasury from Whitehall, and leading up to the Cockpit, which stood very near the present Board-room of the Treasury. He might mention that their President, Lord Rosebery, was extremely interested in this plan, and had made arrangements with him (Lord Welby) to go with Sir John Taylor on a tour of inspection of the remains. He gave these particulars to encourage members of the Society, who were probably conversant with other parts of London, to point out places of equal interest. Some fifty years ago took place the separation of the Office of Woods and Works into two Departments, and the various records had been divided up between the two. He did not think that either of those Offices had exhaustively looked through their archives, and their Society might with advantage excite the interest of the officers of both these Departments to see what plans and papers they had stored away which might elucidate a great deal of the history of that part of London. He heartily wished the Society success in their renewed venture.

DOWNING STREET.

THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR (Mr. Choate), through Lord Welby, Vice-President of the Society, very courteously gave his permission for the reprinting in these pages of the following passage from the speech he delivered at the Lord Mayor's banquet November 9th, 1900. The passage is quoted from the report in *The Times* newspaper.

I hardly know to what I am to attribute the honour of being selected to speak for all the foreign representatives. There are many of them that have been here much longer than I, whose faces are much more familiar to you. Probably I owe it to the fact that I am the only Ambassador present, possibly to the more significant fact that perhaps I know more about Downing Street, whose pavement we tread every week in our visits to Her Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs, than any one of them. The truth is that Downing Street, if it may be called a street at all—which I somewhat doubt — is altogether an American street, and, however the representatives of other nations may feel, we are entirely at home there. I will show you how it is an American street, and how it derives its origin and its history from the earliest periods of the English colonies in America. I doubt whether many within sound of my voice know why it is called Downing Street. Now, at the school which I had the good fortune to attend, I am afraid to say how many years ago, in Massachusetts—the best colony that was ever planted under the English flag, and planted in the best way, because you drove them out to shift for themselves—

at that school, over the archway of entrance, there were inscribed the words *Schola publica prima*—the first school organized in Massachusetts—and underneath was inscribed the name of George Downing, the first pupil of that school. Then in Harvard College we find him a graduate of that institution in the first year that it sent any youths into the world, the year 1642. He soon found his way to England. He became the chaplain of Colonel Oakey's army under Cromwell, and he soon began to display the most extraordinary faculties in the art of diplomacy of any man of his day. It was the old diplomacy. It was not anything like the new diplomacy that Lord Salisbury and the Foreign Ministers here present practise. It was the old kind. Downing developed a wonderful mastery of the art of hoodwinking, in which that kind of diplomacy chiefly consisted. In the first place he hoodwinked Cromwell himself, which showed he was a very astute young man, and persuaded him to send him as Ambassador to The Hague. Well, after the Protector died, he tried his arts upon the Rump, and he hoodwinked the Rump, and they reappointed him Ambassador to The Hague. And when the restoration came, he practised his wily arts upon the 'merry monarch,' and induced him to send him again as Ambassador to The Hague. Three great triumphs in diplomacy—all by one man. In those days, when the King shuffled his cards—and I believe he shuffled them very often—changes of office took place as if by magic, and he who had been in the Foreign Office was transferred to the War Office and he who had been in the Board of Works was transferred to the Home Office, with the same happy facility with which those changes now take place by the mere nod of the Prime Minister. Downing seems to have had opportunities which none of Her Majesty's present Ministers enjoy—he made lots of money, and, finally, he induced the merry monarch to grant him a great tract of land at Westminster, provided—or so the grant ran—that the houses to be built upon the premises so near to the

Royal Palace shall be handsome and graceful. If you will stand at the mouth—shall I call it the mouth?—of Downing Street, and gaze across the way to Whitehall, where Charles in his merry moods was always banquetting and looking out of the window, you will appreciate the reason of this proviso. So he built him a house possibly in Whitehall, and he built more mansions between there and Westminster Abbey, and the old annals of the time describe those houses as "pleasant mansions," having a back front upon St. James's Park—the exact description of the Foreign Office to-day. For it also has a back fronting on St. James's Park, and really it is the most important side, because that is where Her Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs always finds his way in and out, with a private key by the back front door. In the natural course of things Downing would have been haled to Tyburn and hanged by the neck until dead, but he won his way into the favour of King Charles by claiming that the King must forgive his past backslidings because of the vicious principles that he had sucked in in his early New England education. Finally he died, and by his will he devised his mansion and estates and farm at Westminster to his children, and now they are long since gone, leaving no rack behind except a little bit of ground 100 yards long and 20 yards wide, sometimes narrowing to 10, which bears still his illustrious name. It is the smallest, and at the same time the greatest, street in the world, because it lies at the hub of the gigantic wheel which encircles the globe under the name of the British Empire. It is all American. I have shown you why it is called Downing Street. But why, Lord Salisbury, is it called a street? I have always thought that a street was a way through from one place to some other place. This does not come within that definition. I have heard it called a *cul de sac*—that has no outlet, except at one end—a place where you can get in but cannot get out. How, however, other nations may find it, we Americans, by

reason of our prescriptive rights in the premises, find it to be a thoroughfare. We feel entirely at home in it. Our feet are on our native heath. We can go in and go out, and give and take on equal terms. And now I will conclude with one word, perhaps it is the only proper word I ought to have said. On behalf of the entire Diplomatic Corps, whom I am happy here to represent, words would fail me to express the delight which we have found up to this hour in our intercourse with Lord Salisbury and the very great regret we feel that we shall see his face in the Foreign Office no more. I hope in his higher and grander station he will not wholly ignore us. I hope he will rather imitate the example of the retired tallow-chandler who, parting with a great business which he had followed with eminent success and with great personal delight, wiped his eyes as he was leaving the premises and promised that on melting-days he would in spirit always be ready to be with them. I believe—I know—that a good deal of the friendly relations which exist between all the great nations of the earth that are represented at this Court of Great Britain and the preservation of the peace of the world have in large measure depended upon the just and fair spirit, the patience and the forbearance, the hearty good-will and the fairness which he has manifested towards us, and his considerate regard for the rights of all other nations, while maintaining with the utmost tenacity and stoutness the rights of his own.

AN AUTOGRAPH PLAN BY WREN.

By the Editor.

The document here reproduced is on vellum, the skin measuring $18\frac{3}{4} \times 7\frac{7}{8}$ inches. The outside measurement of the plan itself is $9\frac{5}{8} \times 7\frac{5}{8}$ inches. The superscription occupies the upper right-hand corner, and is here reproduced full-size separately; the plan is reduced. The original is in colour; each division in the scale represents ten feet. There appears to be no reason to doubt that the whole document is from the hand of the great architect. It was entered in the catalogue of Messrs. Maggs, booksellers, now of the Strand, and the present reproduction is given as the result of an arrangement with them. At the time of writing these notes the original is still in their possession.

This very interesting topographical document calls for more elucidation than can be furnished here, but we may hope that Lord Welby will include it in his commentary on the map of Whitehall prepared by Sir John Taylor, which was recently reproduced and distributed among the members of our Society. If we attempt to put this little drawing by Wren into its place on that map we find considerable difficulty, although Fisher's plan (i.e., the red outline, superimposed on the ordnance map in Sir John Taylor's work) is dated 1680 and Wren's drawing is 1677. It is unfortunate that the original of Fisher's plan is lost. What we have is only Vertue's engraving of it in 1747, which may possibly not be a reproduction of Fisher's work, but an adaptation.

After vainly endeavouring to place Wren's drawing in relation to the Cockpit, I came to the conclusion that he wrote the word "Cockpitt" where it appears by way of geographical indication merely, just as he wrote "West to the Parke" at the opposite end of the plan, "Hambden

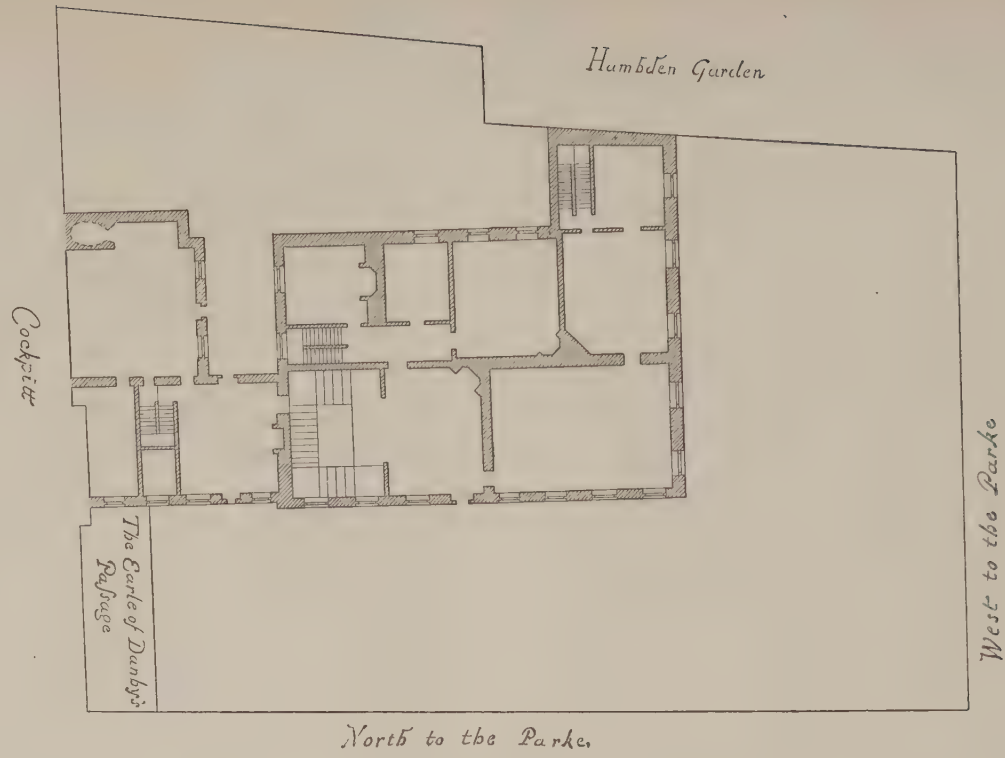
A Mapp of the Grounds & Buildings therton being part of St James Parke granted by his Majty to Sr Walter St John & others: Bounded Eastward wth the Buildings of the Cockpitt, Southward wth the wall of Hamden Garden, Northward 140 foote in Length to the Parke, westward 85 foote in Length to the Parke.

Chr: Wren

S: & G:

Aprill 10th

1677


Hambden Garden
Cockpit
The Earle of Danby's Passage
West to the Parke
North to the Parke.
A Scale of Feet

Garden" on one side, and "North to the Parke" on the other. The meaning is that the Cockpit buildings lay in that direction. The next clue was derived from the indentation where the words "Hambden Garden" appear. Vertue shows two such indentations in the Downing Street frontage, the last continuing in a broken line. Note the indentation in Wren's plan on that side. That indentation is a continuation of the broken line in Vertue's engraving. My conclusion is that Wren's drawing is a projection beyond the limits of the plan by Fisher as rendered by Vertue. Taking the line of delimitation in the one plan as the base of the other, they are found to agree pretty nearly. There is every probability that the entrance from the Park into the Cockpit buildings already existed, and we see in Wren's plan that this was to be secured and protected by a boundary mark, probably a wall. At this point the two plans agree very closely. The indentation between the word "Cockpitt" and the Earl of Danby's Passage corresponds with the Fisher-Vertue plan, which shows moreover an entrance into the Cockpit buildings about a couple of feet from the corner of the indentation.[1]

Of course, these buildings planned by Wren in 1677 may have appeared on the plan of Whitehall made by Fisher in 1680. Vertue may have altered the plan to fit the facts as known to him in 1747. His treatment of the map of Ralph Aggas suggests a likelihood in favour of this supposition. If so, the buildings designed by Wren in 1677 had probably ceased to exist in 1747.

Another supposition is that the 'buildings' on the 'ground' figured by Wren may have existed there when the grant to St. John and others was made. These buildings may have been pulled down for some project of rebuilding which was never carried out.

[1] My friend Mr. Starling has adapted the difference in scale and ruled the outline of Wren's plan in pencil on a copy of Sir John Taylor's map, which may be seen at the Society's office.

On the other hand, Wren's plan may be a design for new buildings. "A map of the ground and buildings thereon" may mean "of the buildings to be erected thereon." If so, either (1) the building had not been carried out when Fisher made his plan three years later, or (2) they were carried out and were omitted by Fisher, or (3) they were omitted by Vertue.

Finally, there is the supposition that Vertue's engraving really represents the Whitehall of his time, 1747, and that this little drawing by Wren gives us a glimpse of the Cockpit buildings themselves as they existed about the time Fisher made his plan.

My conclusion at present is that the word Cockpit in Wren's drawing has only a geographical significance, and I incline to the supposition that the project to which the plan relates was not carried into execution. I was guided to this view partly by the feature of the plan described by Wren as "The Earle of Danby's Passage." It was in 1673, on the fall of the Cabal, that Sir Thomas Osborne became Lord Treasurer; in the following year he was made Earl of Danby. The difficulties of his position owing to the financial intrigue of Charles with Louis XIV are well described by Macaulay. The discovery of Danby's complicity was followed by the bubble of Popish alarm so artfully started and fed by Titus Oates. An abridgment of some passages from Macaulay's History will bring these events into relation with Whitehall: "A few days later it was known that Sir Edmondsbury Godfrey, an eminent justice of the peace who had taken the depositions of Oates against Coleman, had disappeared. Search was made; and Godfrey's corpse was found in a field near London . . . . The capital and the whole nation went mad with hatred and fear. The penal laws, which had begun to lose something of their edge, were sharpened anew. Everywhere justices were busied in searching houses and seizing papers. All the gaols were filled with Papists. London had the aspect of a city in a state of

siege. The trainbands were under arms all night. Preparations were made for barricading the great thoroughfares. Patrols marched up and down the streets. Cannon were placed round Whitehall."

In such troublous times as these it is possible that this grant to Sir Walter St. John and others may not have taken effect. I have had no opportunity to determine this point by a search in the Land Records of the Crown or elsewhere. Another point to be weighed in connection with current events and the question as to whether Wren's plan refers to existing or projected buildings, is the fact that in April, 1677, Wren in the plan before us describes this passage into St. James's Park from the Cockpit buildings as "The Earle of Danby's Passage." The plan obviously refers to the time when Danby was Lord Treasurer and resided in the Cockpit buildings, afterwards called the Treasury buildings. He was impeached in the House of Commons shortly afterwards; and in January, 1679, Parliament was dissolved with the object of putting a stop to the impeachment. It seems to be quite possible that Wren's plan may refer to a project rendered abortive by the political troubles of the time.

The next feature of the plan to which I will refer is "Hambden Garden." My search among London books for any reference to this place-name has been without result, and my applications to several experts in London topography were likewise fruitless. The only reference I have been able to discover is in the Calendar of Domestic State Papers. On March 20, 1666, Dr. Jo. Sudbury, Dean of Durham, wrote to some person in London "begging that his old lodgings in Hambden Court, King Street, may be secured for him after Easter, if all there have been well this sick time," referring apparently to the plague which preceded the great fire of London. According to Wren's plan Hambden Garden led into King Street, Westminster, and it appears to be certain that the place referred to by Dr. Sudbury as Hambden Court in 1666 is the same with

the Hambden Garden figured by Wren in 1677. Whence was the name derived? All this may be well known to some topographer; but having no time to solve the point I must leave it with a note of interrogation. Was there a Hampden House here? If so, perhaps this reference may belong to it: in the Calendar of Domestic State Papers, 1672, Sept. 1, Sir Robert Clayton to Williamson: . . . "has received a summons to wait on the Duke of Buckingham at nine that evening at Hampden House."

Lastly, with regard to the Cockpit building itself. I have assumed that Wren's word "Cockpitt" refers to the Treasury building. The assumption is based upon the association of the name of Lord Treasurer Danby therewith, and on the fact that Wren's plan fits as a projection into Vertue's engraving with his lines of delimitation as a base at this point. All this may be wrong, however, and it may be shown that the Cockpit referred to is the building near Dartmouth Street and Birdcage Walk. This is very clearly figured in "A map of the parish of St. Margaret's, Westminster, taken from the last survey, with corrections," in Strype's Stow (1720). For the benefit of anybody who, wishing to prove or disprove the interpretation of Wren's plan here suggested, may not possess Sir John Taylor's map, I may note that a copy of the Fisher-Vertue plan of Whitehall forms one of the plates in J. T. Smith's "Antiquities of Westminster" (1807).

But on the assumption that Wren's plan relates to Downing Street, I may remark again that the word Cockpitt is a cartographical direction. The Cockpit was not in the position indicated by the word. When Wren's drawing is imposed upon the Fisher-Vertue plan in the manner suggested the Cockpit will be found beneath the boundary marked by Wren "North to the Parke," about 50 feet below "The Earle of Danby's Passage." The line of Wren's boundary "North to the Parke" strikes the wall of the Cockpit at a point about one-third of its extent, i.e. two-thirds of the Cockpit lay north of this line.

LORD WELBY'S ADDRESS AT THE SECOND ANNUAL MEETING.

We must all regret that the absence of Lord Rosebery abroad has made it impossible for him to take the chair at this the second annual meeting of this Society. I regret it the more since I know the lively interest which he takes in all that illustrates the history as well as in all that promotes the welfare of this city of his adoption. Under the Council which you have elected for the ensuing year I think we may expect that the objects of the Society will be advanced. The promotion of Mr. Wheatley to be a Vice-President of the Society is a recognition of his position as the originator of the movement, and a testimony to the quality of the work produced by the old Society, under his direction, and also to other excellent work he has done for the cause of London topography. It is my pleasing duty to welcome him to his new position and to congratulate him on the honour which has been paid to him.

Turning now to the Council's Report, I am glad to congratulate the Society upon our progress during the past year. It would indeed be a reproach to London if there were not men among us able and willing to express and enforce the desire we all entertain that landmarks of the past which deserve preservation should be preserved, or that if the needs of the community require their removal an interesting and trustworthy record of them should be secured. The London Topographical Society is undertaking immediately the second of these objects, but its chief function is the collection and making accessible to

the public of the plans, the maps, and information illustrating Old London, which are to be found in public or private collections, but which are not accessible at all, or are accessible only to the comparative few who have time at their disposal. The Society will thus gradually create an illustrated History of London which its citizens can acquire for themselves at moderate prices. I am confident that publications carefully selected will awaken lively interest in Old London, which has not hitherto existed because information on the subject was nowhere obtainable in convenient and compendious form. There is in the Bodleian Library at Oxford a copy of Clarendon's History, which an individual spent a lifetime in illustrating by every portrait or view that he could acquire which would add a living interest to the text. What an interest a similarly illustrated history of the Capital of the Empire would have, and I would claim for our Society that we are modestly laying the foundation of a work which may in time realize such an idea, and realize it in a popular and accessible form. We shall achieve in course of time, I hope, for all London what has been so admirably done by Mr. Dasent for the district in which we are assembled this afternoon. The ideal method seems to be to take a ground-plan and build the history of a place on that. We are laying the foundations for an adequate topography of a district further west by our reproduction of the plan of the road extending from Hyde Park Corner to Addison Road. When this has been followed by a Commentary in the Society's RECORD, we shall have a result similar to what we find in Mr. Dasent's *History of St. James's Square*—the satisfactory result which comes of going to work in the right way.

Much, of course, will depend upon the support which we receive, but the history of this our first year should encourage us to hope that the public appetite will increase with what it feeds on, that the demand for our publications will increase as the knowledge of them spreads, that with

the spread of knowledge the number of our colleagues and collaborators will increase also, and that our energy and industry will be invested at compound interest. There is room in our public, in our municipal, and in private collections for antiquarian research, and the greater the number of our collaborators, the greater will be the harvest of plans and views upon which we can draw as our means of publication permit. As an instance of what I mean I may refer to one of our publications during the past year—the road-plan of which I spoke just now. One would not have expected to find among the old accounts and minute-books of the Kensington Turnpike Trust an interesting picture of a district of London. Among them, however, we found a drawing in minute detail of their roads at the beginning of the century, which by the kindness of the British Museum was placed at our disposal, and by us made available for the public. I doubt not that year by year we shall learn in like manner of other documents which in our hands will be utilized to illustrate for all posterity the London of our forefathers.

But there is another method in which the Society can do good service to London. It is the duty of London to preserve as far as possible historic buildings. The Society can itself do little directly in this direction, but we have happily now a great municipal authority which represents the greater London outside the City : we have the City itself, and we have those lesser but most important District Municipal Authorities which will come into existence next November. The London County Council recognizes to the full its responsibility and its duty in the preservation of monuments and the traditions of the great Metropolis which it represents, and no one takes a keener interest in the question than its Chairman, Mr. Dickinson. The Council certainly does not err in rashly demolishing houses which may have an interest for the antiquarian, as witness its repeated discussions on

Rutty's house, and the throes which it experienced before its assent could be obtained to the recommendation of its Committee that the house should not be preserved. Probably many of my audience would have wished that the building should have been maintained, but I venture to claim for the Council that those discussions show the spirit of reverential conservatism with which the Council approaches the subject. Another instance occurred this year in which the Council and the City combined to preserve an old historic building. I confess I took a much keener interest in the preservation of the old house in Fleet Street, ignorantly called Wolsey's Palace, than I did in Rutty's house, and I was greatly pleased when the two great municipal authorities agreed to preserve it, nor was it without advantage that the examinations of expert authority corrected for us the ignorance of tradition, and showed that the true building differed greatly from that which, as far as the outside was concerned, was a mere imposition of antiquity.

I mention these instances to show that our municipal authorities recognize their duty as the representatives of London to guard the inheritance of a great and illustrious history. I confidently trust that the new Boroughs now in process of being born will be actuated by a like spirit. Our Society will then find no prejudiced tribunal to which they may make their representations, and I feel sure that we may render good service in watching projects of demolition, and in urging on municipal authorities cases in which their interference would be justified. It is of good augury for our work in this direction that in one of our colleagues we have a trusted and expert adviser of the London County Council, Mr. Gomme. Before quitting this part of my subject I am not sure that the attention of members of the Society might not with advantage be given to the great work of the Council which Parliament has sanctioned for the opening of a new road from Holborn to the Strand. It may be that some

interesting buildings near Lincoln's Inn Fields lie within the limits of deviation, and I hope that the area affected by the improvement will find its proportionate space in the Society's RECORD. In passing I must express the wish that the ingenuity of Londoners may yet suggest some worthy name for this new road. I dislike the new-fangled term 'avenue.' Cannot a good and striking English name be found for this grand road towards the north?

Coming back now to the work of the Society during the past year, you must recollect that we are as yet only in our infancy and that we are feeling our way. We must measure our progress by the facts of the case, rather than by our anticipations and our hopes. It is very satisfactory to find that there is a steady demand for the publications of the old Society. I can quite understand it, for everyone whose interest in London has once been awakened will be anxious to possess Wyngaerde, and the other valuable maps which the old Society reproduced. For the work of the present Society we can give a good account. Norden's maps are an excellent and almost a necessary continuation of the work of the old Society, and tend rightly to increase the popularity of our undertaking. I have already spoken of the Kensington Turnpike Trust plans, of which the Society has issued two sheets, and they are interesting enough to make us all desire the further sheets which are in course of preparation. Our best thanks are due to Mr. Emslie and Mr. Philip Norman for enabling us to issue three parts of the ILLUSTRATED TOPOGRAPHICAL RECORD. I hope that means may be found for a continuation of the work. Mr. Emslie's admirable drawings seem to me to satisfy one of the main objects of the Society, the record of bits of old London which are falling so rapidly before the modern builder. To people like myself who can remember London for fifty years or more, it is astonishing to recall its gradual transformation—the beneficial transformation. As a rule the buildings which have fallen leave no room for regret,

but the renewal of this immense Capital of the Empire means the removal from time to time of buildings which we would willingly have saved. Some no doubt might have been saved, if there had been in the past such powerful municipal authorities as we possess at present. In the present day, when there are so many competent photographers among us, we should be able, at a minimum of expense and trouble, to secure an absolutely correct record of the London of our day and of all that remains in it that is venerable and interesting. I hope that the work of Mr. Emslie and Mr. Norman will induce others to imitate them.

I mentioned, I think, last year an interesting plan which Sir John Taylor was so kind as to give me some few years ago. He applied the Ordnance Survey of Whitehall to the old ground-plan of the Palace of Whitehall made under Charles II (1683), and in this map we can see precisely the site on which each portion of the Palace stood. It settles, I think, the often asked question as to where the old Cockpit stood from which so much of the Palace situated on the west side of King Street was named.

I lay the plan on the table for the inspection of members, and with Sir John Taylor's permission I shall be glad to place it at the disposal of the Society, if they think it worth reproduction. I ought to say that it will be Sir John Taylor's presentation rather than mine.

There is a remnant of Whitehall Palace which I should like to see drawn or photographed, and which I would recommend to the attention of Mr. Emslie—a little court in the middle of the building, called generally the Treasury, where tradition says the cocks for the Cockpit were kept, and which, I take it, is little altered from the days of Charles.

I should much like to interest the Keeper of the Land Records of the Crown in our proceedings. I think that he might find among his archives plans or information as to Whitehall which would be interesting. Transfers of duties

between the Office of Woods and Forests and the Office of Works that have taken place at different times make it difficult to guess in which department such information, if it exists, would be found, but from what I have heard I think it most likely that it might be found in the Records of the Office of Woods. This is only conjecture on my part, but I recollect seeing in the room of the Secretary to the Board of Works an interesting map of London in the seventeenth century, which was found, I understood, casually in the course of some reference to old archives, and it is not unlikely that where one exists others might be found, and I have been told that such documents would more probably be found in the archives of the Woods than of the Works.

You will be glad to hear that the Council proposes in accordance with the recommendations of the Executive Committee to issue an annual volume which will record the acts of the Society, a commentary on the maps and views issued by the Society, a continuation of the ILLUSTRATED TOPOGRAPHICAL RECORD, besides reprints of original MSS.

You will be glad also to hear that the Executive Committee have obtained an office where the works issued can be seen. It is a satisfactory proof of the value which is set on our publications that so many public libraries, with the Royal Library of Windsor at the head, have become subscribers. I venture to hope that as our works become better known the demand for them on the part of public institutions will increase. It is also satisfactory to note that the number of our members has largely increased. Our Hon. Treasurer has laid before us a statement of our financial position, which for so young a society is very satisfactory. Our best thanks are due to him and the other honorary officers, who have worked to bring the Society to the comparatively safe position which we are able to review to-day. I think that at this the second meeting of the reconstituted Society we may congratulate

ourselves on the progress already accomplished, and that we may look forward with confidence to the future. At present we may say the harvest is ready, but labourers are few. If, however, we can awaken municipal spirit to interest itself in the work and the objects which we have set before us, I believe that the labourers will be forthcoming, and a splendid harvest of topography will be garnered in the publications of this Society.

¶ Howe Brute buylded London/ & cal
led this londe Brytayne/and Scotlon-
de Albyne/ and Walys Camber.

¶ London.

BRute & his men wente forthe and
sawe about in dyuers places/ whe
re that they myght fynde a good place &
couenable/ that they myght make a cy-
te for hym & for his folke. And so at the
laste they came by a fayre Ryuer þ is cal
led Tamys/ & there Brute began to bu-
ylde a fayre Cyte/and lette calle it newe
Troy/ in mynde & remembraunce of the

AN ENGRAVING OF LONDON IN 1510.

THE interesting view of London here reproduced is from an edition of the "Cronycle of Englonde," which is stated in the colophon to be "*newely in the yere of oure lorde god. M.CCCCCx. enprynted in flete strete at the sygne of the Gorge by Rycharde Pynson Prynter unto ye Kynges noble grace.*" This work had been previously printed by Caxton and Wynkyn de Worde, but Pynson's edition of 1510 is the first in which the view of London, which occurs on f. *b*5 and subsequently does duty for Rome, is an actual representation of the city. It is therefore probably the earliest engraved picture of London. In it we recognize old St. Paul's, the Tower, London Bridge, Ludgate, and the Church of the Black Friars just within the walls. Looking at these we are reminded of the words of William Morris—

> "Forget six counties overhung with smoke,
> Forget the snorting steam and piston stroke,
> Forget the spreading of the hideous town;
> Think, rather, of the packhorse on the down,
> And dream of London, small, and white, and clean,
> The clear Thames bordered by its gardens green";

and still more of the verses of William Dunbar, who was living when this cut appeared—

> "Upon thy lusty Brigge of pylers white
> Been merchauntis full royall to behold;
> Upon thy stretis go'th many a semely knyght
> In velvet gownes and in cheynes of gold.
> By Julyus Cesar thy Tour founded of old
> May be the hous of Mars victoryall,
> Whose artillary with tonge may not be told:
> London, thou art the flour of Cities all.
>
> "Strong be thy wallis that about the standis;
> Wise be the people that within the dwellis;
> Fresh is thy ryver with his lusty strandis;
> Blith be thy chirches, wele sownyng be thy bellis;
> Rich be thy merchauntis in substance that excellis;
> Fair be their wives, right lovesom, white and small;
> Clere be thy virgyns, lusty under kellis:
> London, thou art the flour of Cities all."

S. C. COCKERELL.

November 15, 1900.

A NOTE ON KNIGHTSBRIDGE AND KENSINGTON PALACE.

As a contribution to the Commentary on the Kensington Turnpike Plans, a venerable member of the Society, Mr. S. J. Wilkinson, forwarded the following extract from Mr. Loftie's book on Westminster Abbey, which the author very kindly permits us to print here:—

The Parish of St. Margaret constituted the principal manor of the Lord Abbot. It was of immense extent, stretching eastward to the walls of the distant City, and northward to the great highway which we call Oxford Street. Its gradual disintegration and separation into the minor parishes is a history in itself. St. Bride's, St. Dunstan's, St. Mary's, St. Paul's, St. Martin's, St. James', St. George's, and St. John's, had all been taken out of it before the beginning of this century. And even while the Abbey was in existence and in full working order, the Manor was encroached upon by the City, and the whole great Ward of Farringdon Without was taken from the Abbot, as well as the little manor of the Savoy.

Westward he had Ebury or Eybury, close to Westminster, a manor whose name suggests that there was a bury or mansion house on it. Further west still was Chelsea, which in the fourteenth century the Abbot obtained by lease, but could not keep. More to the northward was Hyde. Like Ebury, it was part of the gift of Geoffrey Mandeville, shortly after the Conquest, and comprised the land between the Tyburn on the east and the Westbourne on the west. Beyond the Westbourne, again, there was an outlying estate, Neat or Neyte, on which, near the town of Kensington, was a dwelling-house much frequented by the Abbots. It is now Kensington Palace.

This identification of Neyte has been retarded by a long series of stupid mistakes and guesses on the part of writers who ought to have known better. But it adds greatly to the interest with which we regard the house in which our venerable Queen was born, to know that it stands on the site, and possibly contains within its walls some remains, of the manor house of the mediæval Abbots, and that at least two of Her Majesty's direct ancestors resided in it for a time—John of Gaunt and Richard Duke of York, the father of Edward the Fourth. One of Edward's brothers, Prince John, was born in the Abbot's manor house of Neytes. Two of the Abbots died there, Littlington in 1386 and Islip in 1532. As I mentioned in a former chapter, the hamlet of Knightsbridge has sometimes been called after the Abbot's Knights (*milites*) mentioned in Doomsday Book. But I think Neytesbridge a preferable derivation for the bridge which was over the Westbourne, connecting the Manor of Neyte with that of Hyde.[1]

[1] "Westminster Abbey," by W. J. Loftie (pp. 154, 155); published by Seeley & Co., London, 1891, 8vo.

ADDRESS BY MR. HENRY B. WHEATLEY, F.S.A., AT THE THIRD ANNUAL MEETING.

It is my duty as Chairman on this occasion to move the adoption of the annual report, which is in your hands, and which has been taken as read, and I much regret that Lord Welby, being unable to be present, has left me to fill his place inadequately.

The report deals with several points of prime importance to the welfare of the Society, viz., the losses it has sustained, the work it has done, and the hopes entertained in regard to the work of the future.

I will take these points in their natural order, and will first of all make a few remarks on the very serious losses the Society has sustained during the past year.

Mr. J. E. Gardner was a man we all held in the highest respect, and his loss is regretted by everyone interested in London. Just now there is a wide feeling of interest in the history of London, but we can all remember the time when little of this feeling was prevalent, except among the few. Mr. Gardner was one of this few, and he was one of the first to commence the collection of views of London. Where these did not exist he set artists to work to take drawings of everything that was worthy of record. He thus, in the course of time, had collected one of the most remarkable series of drawings and engravings that had ever been gathered together in any one place. Mr. Gardner was always ready and willing to place his wonderful store of knowledge and his valuable

collection at the service of the public, and we know that during the last thirty years or more scarcely any book on London has been published that has not been illustrated by his assistance. Of course, there are other collections such as the Crace Collection in the British Museum, the Sutherland Collection at Oxford, and the Wilson Collection which has lately been dispersed by auction, but none could compare with Mr. Gardner's, which is most marvellously complete. Whilst deploring the irreparable loss the Society and the public have sustained by Mr. Gardner's death, we may congratulate ourselves upon the fact that his collection has passed into the possession of his son, who is equally good in allowing all interested in the subject to inspect and use it.

The name of Mr. Arthur Cates has been read out in the minutes as one of those who moved a resolution at the last annual meeting. Everyone who had the pleasure of Mr. Cates's acquaintance knows how greatly he was interested in the objects of this Society and how much we shall suffer by his loss. He was a man who had been for many years associated with changes in London, and possessed a veritable mine of information which he was always ready to impart to others.

Sir Arthur Blomfield was also a man who, besides being a great architect, was one who took a lively interest in London, and I have personally a special remembrance of an instance of Sir Arthur's public spirit, because, when a committee was formed some years ago to erect a memorial to Samuel Pepys in the church of St. Olave, Hart Street, he was so good as to design a very artistic monument, which was erected in a position which showed the Diarist looking at the monument he himself placed in the chancel of that church in memory of his wife. I mention this as one instance among many of the very great interest Sir Arthur took in everything associated with this great city, and I am sure we all sincerely deplore his loss both as a member of this Society and as a citizen.

The last name on our list of losses is that of one about whom I feel the most difficulty in speaking. Sir Walter Besant was known to all the world, and so much has already been said with regard to him that it seems almost impossible for me to add more. He was known to everyone, and everyone liked him. Even those who knew him only through his books are aware how cordially and how thoroughly he was interested in everything relating to London, and how he wished to improve the condition of those whose lives were wanting in interest. How much he did in this respect we all know—more especially those who had the pleasure of his personal acquaintance. His was not the enthusiasm which appeared merely in books, but it was the very life of the man himself, and I am sure we all feel how much, both in his novels and in his topographical works, he has done to foster this interest among readers. Nearly all his books contain vivid descriptions of the town, but perhaps the one of most interest is "The Chaplain of the Fleet."

I cannot claim to have been an intimate friend of the late Sir Walter Besant, but I knew him fairly well, and remember that about this time last year he wrote to me saying that he had a large amount of material relating to London that he was going to lock up in his safe and which it might interest me to see. I accepted his invitation, and he explained to me the plan of his projected survey of London in his own delightfully genial manner, which impressed me with a feeling I have the greatest pleasure in recalling to my memory.

I am sure everyone who knew him must have experienced this feeling, and will share with me in the opinion, that not only was the late Sir Walter a brilliant writer, ever anxious to amuse and instruct the public, but that he did his best to make the world a better place to live in than he found it.

Having thus briefly referred to our losses, I will now with your permission say a few words with regard to the state of our Society. The report before us is to a large

extent satisfactory, because it shows that much has been done. There is a very handsome collection of views of the Kensington Turnpike Trust—eight sheets—and a very interesting view of Whitehall, which we owe to our esteemed Vice-President Lord Welby. I consider these a remarkably good return for our guinea subscription, and it is even more satisfactory to know that after all the expense incurred in the publication of these views the Society's funds are still in a good financial condition. That is so far encouraging, but it is somewhat disappointing to find the list of subscribers still very small, and I hope that when more is known of the Society and its work, and how much additional subscriptions are needed to carry it on successfully, we shall have a largely increased list. The Council feel strongly that it is disappointing to be hampered for want of funds when there is so much that can be put in hand at once if more subscribers were forthcoming.

There can be little doubt that the popular interest in London is increasing. We see it on all sides, and one cannot help hoping that this interest will take a practical form and encourage our Society and the others who are attempting to increase the knowledge of this great city. The London Topographical Society should be at the head of this movement. It does not wish to interfere with the work of the other societies, for it is to a great extent a registering Society, and therefore helps to push forward the work that they are all doing, as well as that done by individual effort. It is most important to have some centre where people will know they can come and obtain all the information they require on the subject. I hope, therefore, this feeling will grow, and that the advancement of our Society will grow with it.

Before bringing these ideas or points to a focus I should like to make a few general remarks respecting the history of London and the changes that are continually taking place.

Now we regret the demolition of old buildings and the

constant changes in their surroundings that are occurring around us, and we feel that a great number of these are inevitable. Perhaps there may be a little too much complaint about some; indeed, it would, I think, be better if we did not try to prevent the inevitable, but reserve all our resources to preserve those buildings which can be retained.

Of course, one very great difficulty in respect to the changes in London arises from the fact that property here is so valuable. Just let me take one instance to illustrate this. The old South Sea House in Threadneedle Street is a most interesting building, and it is associated in our minds with Charles Lamb, who for so many years worked there as a clerk, as we learn in the "Essays of Elia." One regrets that this building should be pulled down and rebuilt, but what can we do to prevent it? Just note the fact that when the Baltic Exchange took the building in 1856 they gave £55,700 for it. Last year, when they sold it, it realized £350,800. Well, what are you to do if business people give £350,000 for a building which is not half big enough for them? You cannot expect that they will refrain from pulling it down and rebuilding a larger one. I believe that is said to be the largest price that has ever been given for land in the city of London. It comes to something like £44 per square foot. This is merely an illustration of one case in which we must abide by the inevitable, but there is another building, Christ's Hospital, which one does feel specially grieved should be destroyed. Christ's Hospital is, I suppose, one of the most ancient and interesting buildings in London. It takes us back to the time of the Grey Friars, when Newgate was the most important entrance into the city from the west, and the whole place is full of associations of the deepest interest to every one of us. Then the building itself, though of different periods, is very picturesque. Some have said that there is little to regret in its removal, but I do not agree with these critics. Certainly the great hall

is a comparatively modern building, but it looks well through the railings in Newgate Street, and when we see the boys playing in front we cannot but feel that London will lose much when all this is cleared away and the boys are sent off to Horsham. The admirable façade designed by Wren is one of the most prominent features of the place, and old buildings to which the public are not admitted give a quaint effect which is all too rare now in the streets of London.

Now, of course, we have always known that a time would come when this building would have to go, but if it has to go surely the treatment of the site is a matter of greater interest for Parliament to consider than very much that comes before its members, and I do hope that some strong public feeling will be elicited in order that we may have a portion of the buildings still left to us. It should not be wholly cleared away and a series of ugly warehouses put up in its place without protest, but what can be done it is difficult to say. At any rate, all those who feel an interest in London, or indeed in the history of England, should endeavour to stir the public conscience so that the old Blue Coat School shall receive the very best treatment that is possible.

These are some of the destructions which we regret but cannot prevent. There are, however, many others we can prevent; and fortunately many such demolitions have been prevented. Perhaps not the least important of these are the churches which stand in the midst of the streets of London. Strong feeling has been expressed against their destruction, and the result is that we are still to retain St. Mary le Strand and St. Clement Danes in the Strand and the church of St. Mary at Bow.

Now that it is settled that these are to remain, it does seem a most monstrous thing that anyone should have ever thought of destroying them, because they are in a position which is advantageous for dividing the traffic, and anything more delightful than a handsome church dividing the

stream of traffic I think it would be difficult to find. One may feel that the Strand is a narrow thoroughfare, but if we stand at a certain point looking towards Somerset House and St. Mary le Strand we see one of the most charming views to be seen in any city. We find, therefore, what can be prevented, and we are very grateful to those who have helped to guide public opinion to say that wanton destruction shall not occur. Whether there will be any further stop put to the destruction of other City churches I do not know, but I do hope we may not lose the beautiful view of Wren's steeples which give such a charm to the streets of London ; indeed, it is a great pity that so many have been lost already.

In the cases where the superstructure is obliged to go, certainly the underground crypts could remain. We have learnt from Mr. Philip Norman's admirable paper on the Lawrence Pountney crypt how unnecessary it was to destroy so interesting a relic, and one cannot help feeling that it was disgraceful for those in authority, and who ought to have known better, to have permitted it to be destroyed. Of course, we cannot very well deal with private property. If a man wants to rebuild his house we cannot say he shall not do so, but I do think that Parliament might do something to prevent the injury of the skyline caused by the raising of houses to a much greater height than those next them. You see that kind of thing in every part of London. There is a very striking instance in one of the finest views in London—that is, looking from Charing Cross Bridge towards the Embankment and St. Paul's, where one sees the Examination Hall of the Physicians and Surgeons, which was built first of all (and I think by mistake) too low ; then the Savoy Hotel, built much higher ; and lastly, the Hotel Cecil, built higher still.

Of course, one is bound to admit that a certain amount of variety in the skyline is a great advantage, and adds to the picturesque effect of many of our streets ; still, that

should be kept within bounds, and you ought not to allow a building to be entirely spoilt by the raising another far above it. That seems to me a practical suggestion, and it is possible an Act of Parliament might be passed for the purpose. As a matter of fact there appears to have been such an Act passed after the Great Fire of London, in which it was laid down that certain streets were to be classed as first class, second class, and third class, each to be of a certain stipulated height; and I think something of that kind might be done now. It is certainly a pity that the height of the buildings should not be made relative to the width of the streets. That is a point which might be thought of with advantage.

We must feel in spite of all that has been done that London has very much improved in beauty. We have certain effects in London that are not to be excelled in any other city. Of course, the greatest improvement to London was the Thames Embankment, because London naturally owes its chief beauty to the river, and in the eighteenth century that view was entirely lost sight of. The original growth of the City was from east to west by the river, and when it was found possible to supply water by means of the water companies in the beginning of the nineteenth century to the parts in the north which, owing to these being on a clay soil, could not be built upon before, a great change was made, and the effect of the buildings was to entirely destroy all idea of the unity of London. There was no place which you could say was really London. Now you can walk along the Embankment and see on either side all parts of the City, and say that is London. Certainly some of the views from the Embankment are as fine as any that can be seen in the world. There is another view which is worthy of special notice, and that is looking, on a summer's day, from Oxford Circus to the Marble Arch. You have in Oxford Street a very wide thoroughfare (which is one of the things we find so deficient in London), and sufficient distance to

obtain on a fine day a beautiful hazy effect in the air, that makes the view quite Turneresque in effect.

When we take all these things into account we feel that we ought, and most of us do, love London. What, then, ought to be the result of our love for the city, its associations and all its interests, but that we strive to do all we can to increase that beauty, and to save those monuments which are of interest and which make it so dear to us.

First of all, we have to foster that interest in all those with whom we come in contact. We should do our best to increase this feeling in ourselves and in our friends. I think we may take it that all the members of this Society are interested in and love this noble old city. Then I ask, will you not undertake to make others interested in it also?

I do not know whether it has ever struck you, but it is a very curious fact with regard to a large number of people being got together in one building, that they possess a great power of spreading their views. Now when a book is published it has to be advertised and reviewed, and even then those who might be interested in it perhaps do not know of it by these means. The same thing does not apply to theatres, for I believe it is a fact that dramatic criticism has very little to do with the success of a play. The fact is that at a theatre where the play is found to be entertaining the audience when they leave the theatre go out from the north, the south, the east, and the west, and tell all their friends, and the result is you get a popularity which it would be impossible to secure by advertising in newspapers alone. Now there are a good number of our members here to-day, and I hope they will go out to the four quarters and tell their friends to help not only in fostering a love and interest in the work of the Society themselves, but in doing something to induce others to join in striving to attain the objects we have in view.

This leads me to the last part of our report, where it is pointed out what could be done if our resources were greater. Now the Council, in drawing up the report, found a certain difficulty in laying too much stress upon what they could do, because of course these maps take a long time in preparation and involve considerable expense, and they feel that they do not like to promise certain things which they may possibly be unable to perform; but here it is put in this way, "what may be done if we have a sufficient income"—in that case there are a large number of interesting pictures and maps of London which can be put in hand at once. I will not detain you by mentioning them in detail, as you already know what they are.

Another item of great importance is the registration of the changes in London. These demolitions are so numerous and cover so large an area that it is impossible for them to be properly registered without some arrangement with the various authorities in the first place, but the Council feel they would be able to do all that is necessary if only they had a larger subscription list. They feel it would be possible to put the work in hand, and have a yearly record of all alterations together with information concerning them.

One of the things we feel most strongly in regard to the destruction of houses and places of interest which we know must go is, that if we could only have drawings of them prepared to scale we should not lose sight of them so entirely as we now do. There are a number of places of interest that have passed away of which we have scarcely any record, and we cannot but deplore this state of things.

There is another point, which although not mentioned in the report is still of great importance and interest to the public, and that is the preparation of calendars of manuscripts relating to London. A large number of these are at present in the British Museum and the Public Record Office, and if the Council could only set to work

upon them they would be doing a great work and one which would be appreciated by all. Much has already been done by the City of London in this respect, and I hope the authorities may be induced to do more, but there are still a large number of valuable manuscripts in other places which are practically virgin soil and are quite lost sight of. If, therefore, we were in a position to undertake this work as well as the registration of changes, we should, I am sure, be doing something that would be interesting to many. Of course, a work of this kind is one which is very engrossing and occupies a lifetime; but those who have devoted their attention to it feel it is a subject which is ever fresh and new. It affords them the greatest pleasure whilst collecting their facts and information, and they have the satisfaction of knowing at the same time that they are helping to preserve a valuable record for those who come after them; as well as to give honour to those men who have lived in the past, and who have helped to make London what it is. That is what one must always feel at the bottom of this work—that it is to do honour to those men who have helped to make this great city; and therefore I am sure that those who take an interest in the matter will feel themselves bound to do something to promote the object in view.

The great advantage of a Society like ours is that it gathers together those who are workers, and we are fortunate in having amongst us many who have worked well in the past and who are ready to continue to do so in the future. This saves the work from being lost when gathered together in the publications of the Society.

Before sitting down I should like to say that in a Society like the London Topographical Society we are indebted to those who help to work it, and I am sure we are all greatly obliged to Mr. Ordish, who has done so much as Chairman of the Executive Committee, and who has taken such an active interest in the Society from its first foundation.

We are also greatly indebted to our Honorary Secretary, Mr. Bernard Gomme, whose interest and zeal have been indefatigable. You know very well, ladies and gentlemen, that in the preparation of things of this kind there is a good deal of work to be done, and I am sure we are all grateful to those who have done it.

Having now brought my general remarks to an end, I will conclude by formally moving the resolution standing in my name, viz.—

> "That the report of the Council be adopted and printed in the annual volume."

NOTE ON LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS.

I QUITE agree with Mr. Edward Barron as to the loss that the destruction of the houses designed by Inigo Jones in Lincoln's Inn Fields would be to London (see p. 100), and as I omitted mention of them in my address I should like to add here a word in support of Mr. Barron's contention. Inigo Jones (one of the two greatest architects that England has ever produced, and the one who did the most for London street architecture, for Wren did little in street frontages) planned the square of Lincoln's Inn Fields, and if the buildings had been carried out as he designed them we should have had there by far the finest square in London. A most interesting view of the proposed buildings, attributed to Hollar, is reproduced in Heckethorn's "Lincoln's Inn Fields," 1896, p. 102.

A few of Inigo Jones's houses still remain on the west side. In the centre are two fine houses of stone, Nos. 57–58 and 59–60. The latter, built by Jones for Robert Bertie, Earl of Lindsay, has two noble brick piers at the entrance. There were originally six of these piers. The house was afterwards known as Ancaster House, the fourth Earl of Lindsay having been created Duke of Ancaster. The fronts of the other houses were designed with brick pilasters ornamented with fleurs de lys and roses. In most cases the brick pilasters have been plastered over, but one of the houses at the extreme south end remains as Jones erected it. Houses have been built in front of it which are now situated in Portsmouth Street. This house should be carefully restored, and the obstructing buildings pulled down.

The present condition of the houses on the west side of Lincoln's Inn Fields (Arch Row) is as follows :—

No. 50A. Altered.
„ 50. Rebuilt.
„ 51, 52. Plastered and altered, some pilasters left.
„ 53. Rebuilt.

No. 54, 55. Plastered, some of the ornaments cleared away.
„ 56. Rebuilt.
„ 57, 58. Fine stone buildings.
„ 59, 60. Ancaster House (fine gateway).
„ 61, 62. Rebuilt.
„ 63. „
„ 64. „
„ 65. „
„ 66, 67. Newcastle House, built by Capt. William Winde (pupil of J. Webb, pupil of Inigo Jones) for the Marquis of Powis in 1686, the house designed by Inigo Jones having been burnt in 1684.

When houses are let out for chambers it is not surprising that the owners should wish to rebuild them to their utmost capacity, but it does seem amazing that anyone should have been so tasteless as to replace houses of so fine an artistic design by the ugly buildings now found on the west side of Lincoln's Inn Fields. I believe that the London County Council have power to pull down the whole of this west side, but it is not certain that they will avail themselves of these powers.

Every man of taste must wish that these houses of Inigo Jones may be preserved and restored as far as possible to their original condition. How this can be done it is for an architect to decide. We have all too little of Jones's architecture still in London. His work in Covent Garden has been destroyed, and these houses in Lincoln's Inn Fields and the two left in Great Queen Street are treasures which deserve to be treated as historic monuments. They are worthy of the great architect, and surely there is enough public taste and regard for his fame left to rescue these beautiful buildings—for they are beautiful even in their decay—from destruction.

HENRY B. WHEATLEY.

REPORTS

AND

PROCEEDINGS.

REPORT OF THE ORGANIZING COMMITTEE.

Submitted at the First Annual Meeting of the Society, held at Clifford's Inn Hall, on March 9th, 1899.

THE origin and formation of your Committee are recorded in the General Report of the late Topographical Society of London, printed and issued with the Handbook, a pamphlet descriptive of the Views and Maps of London which were published by that Society. This publication was completed and brought out by your Committee, and copies were issued to all members of the old Society whose subscriptions entitled them to receive it. The General Report included a complete financial statement of the affairs of the defunct Society, and this document is in fact a statement of the basis of the new London Topographical Society.

At a meeting of the Organizing Committee of this Society, held on the 27th April, 1898, to consider the question of holding a general meeting of the Society last year, the following resolution was carried, viz.: "That the present Organizing Committee do continue to act and administer the affairs of the Society during the year 1898 and until the first annual meeting of the London Topographical Society."

That occasion having now arrived, it devolves upon your Committee to submit to this first annual meeting of the Society an account of their stewardship. In the first place they desire to refer to the Prospectus, which they drew up with very careful consideration. This document embodies a general statement of the foundation, aims, and scope of the Society ; copies are in the hands of all members, and it has been widely circulated among students, officials, members of various archæological societies, and others deemed most likely to be interested. As a result, a considerable number of members have joined, and the subscriptions received for the year 1898, added to the moneys taken over from the late Society, have enabled your Committee to undertake publications for the first year of the Society's existence, and to weld together the resources of the old and the present Societies. On the general policy of this work your Committee venture to anticipate the approval of all concerned, as the work of the defunct Society will be revived and carried on under the improved prospects afforded by the recent more extended interest taken in the topography and history of our great city.

On referring to the Cash statement printed with the General Report of the old Society, it will be seen that your Committee recognized a liability in respect of certain subscriptions received beyond the date for which publications were issued. Members who thus subscribed have been credited in the books of the new Society, and they will receive the publications of the London Topographical Society to the extent of these payments. Your Committee desire to instance this as an example of the manner in which the old Society finds a continued existence in the new association.

Your Committee felt that it would be a source of satisfaction, also, to know that, owing to their decision to undertake the charge of the existing stock of the publications brought out through the means of the

subscribers to the old Society, these works have not been allowed to suffer depreciation. They now form part of the back publications of the London Topographical Society, and during the administration of your Committee, subscriptions for these works have been received amounting to about £60. When the stock of prints is exhausted the supply can be renewed, as the photo-intaglio plates are in the possession of the Society.

Besides the Handbook already referred to, your Committee undertook another arrear in the issues of the old Society. A number of engraved blocks, being illustrations of various changes in London topography during the period of that Society's existence, having been got together, the work was completed by your Committee, and issued under the title of ILLUSTRATED TOPOGRAPHICAL RECORD (First Series). Copies have been sent to all subscribers of the old Society to whom the publication was due, and it now forms part of the back publications of this Society, as set forth in the list appended to the present Report of your Committee.

As publications for the first year of the London Topographical Society, your Committee undertook and have brought to completion the following works, viz. :—

I. *Porter's Map of London and Westminster, circâ* 1660.

This exceedingly interesting map shows London as it was shortly before the Great Fire. By its aid we can picture the city in which so many momentous events took place during the troublous years of the Civil War, the city familiar to John Milton, where he lived and laboured during many years of his great career. The late Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps was extremely desirous that the reproduction of this map, affording as it does a last glimpse of the London wherein Shakespeare dwelt and wrought as poet and playwright, should have been undertaken by the old Society, and your Committee feel considerable satisfaction in being

able to report that this important project (which was announced in the programme of the old Society) has been successfully accomplished, and forms the *pièce de résistance* in the first year's work of the new London Topographical Society. The original, of which this reproduction is an exact facsimile, the best and most perfect example of the map known to be in existence, is in the library of the Society of Antiquaries at Burlington House. The application made by your Committee to the Council of that Society for permission to reproduce the map was readily acceded to, and every facility was given for the work of reproduction. The only other example of the map known is an inferior copy in the Crace Collection in the British Museum, and your Committee desire to record their high sense of the courtesy of the Council of the Society of Antiquaries, by which the members of this Society have become possessed of replicas of this valuable and practically unique map.

II. *Illustrated Topographical Record* (*Second Series*).

It was announced in the Prospectus issued by your Committee that maps of London and Westminster of an earlier date than Porter's, viz. those of Norden, dated in 1593, would be reproduced and issued as publications for the year 1898. Notwithstanding the interesting comparison that would be afforded to members by the juxtaposition of Norden's maps with those of Porter, your Committee felt constrained to make an alteration in their plans, for which they venture to anticipate the approval of the Society. Having in hand a series of drawings by Mr. Emslie, in continuation of those already published by them, further illustrating the changes in the topography of London during the existence of the old Society, and wishing to pursue a careful policy with regard to the funds in hand, your Committee decided to bring out a second series of the ILLUSTRATED TOPOGRAPHICAL RECORD, leaving the

reproduction of Norden's maps to stand over for issue hereafter. This work — which tangibly represents the bridging over of the old and the present Society — is approaching completion at the time of printing this Report, and if not ready for issue on the day of the meeting, copies will be sent to the subscribers very shortly after.

Your Committee have appended to their Report a certified Cash Statement, extending from the date of the published statement of the old Society to the 20th February.

Proposed Work.

Having reported on the work brought to completion under their administration, your Committee desire to review some of the more important propositions which they have considered with a view to the future. In the first place they commend the general programme contained in the prospectus for approval and ratification by the Society at the annual meeting. It is the opinion of your Committee that the reproduction of maps, views, and plans of London should be the chief object before the Society, and having had under their consideration an important proposal which, in their opinion, it is highly desirable that this Society should undertake, they desire to report thereon as follows, recommending the matter to their successors, the Council of this Society, which will be elected at the present meeting.

Kensington Turnpike Plan.

The MS. Department of the British Museum has acquired a drawing of very remarkable topographical interest. This is an elaborately detailed plan of the Roads, etc., from Hyde Park Corner to Counter's Bridge (what is now Addison Road railway bridge), in fifteen large sheets, made for the Kensington Turnpike Trust, by their Surveyor, Joseph Salway, and dated at Sloane Street in 1811.

Beyond the general title expressing these particulars, no further information regarding the making of this important document is to be derived from the plan. It came into the possession of the Museum authorities from the papers of the old Commissioners of Sewers. That the draughtsman, Joseph Salway, was surveyor to the Turnpike Trustees, is not stated, but is proved by records which have been produced to your Committee by Mr. J. E. Smith, F.S.A. The sheets are bound in volumes, whose dimensions probably exceed all the resources of bibliographical nomenclature.

The actual measurement of the drawings on these fifteen sheets is 45 by 24½ inches, the scale being 1 inch to 20 feet. It is difficult to convey the impression of minuteness and completeness which is received from seeing the sheets themselves, but the enormous scale must be suggestive to anyone who has any experience at all of such work. Of course the fifteen sheets are simply sections of what is really one continuous drawing. It may be briefly defined as a detailed plan of both sides of the road, and of the houses fronting thereon; not a mere selection of the houses along the road, but a complete and detailed survey. In addition to the plans elevations are given, along the top of each sheet, of every house, wall, pump, lamp-post, or structure of any kind, every tree, every hedge and ditch, *on the north side of the road.* Elevations are not given for the south side. There are plans for both sides, elevations for the north side. It is impossible to describe the interest and attraction of these beautiful architectural illustrations of the north side. Members do not need to be reminded that this road was one of the chief highways out of London, well-worn by stage-coaches at the time the drawing was made. It may help the Society to realize the nature of this document if a few brief notes on some of the topographical features are added to the general description already given. The drawing, it should be remembered, has never yet been engraved or printed; the only existing

copy is the original in the British Museum, and the reproduction of this, from inquiries made by your Committee, appears to be quite feasible and within the compass of the Society.

Bearing in mind that plans are given of the houses on both sides of the way, the following notes refer to the elevations furnished for the north side. Sheet 1 extends from Hyde Park Corner Turnpike to the Conduit, and has elevations of the Turnpike and the Conduit house. Sheet 2 takes us nearly to Sloane Street, and shows us the Westbourne Brook crossing under the road at Knightsbridge. Houses extend all the way on the north side, and of these elevations are given: they form a charming picture. Sheet 3 extends to the Horse Barracks, and has elevations of houses all the way. Sheet 4 pictures the Horse Barracks on the north side. Sheet 5 takes us to the house of Lord Stair, of which a plan is given. There is an elevation of a roadside inn, called the "Halfway House." The houses on the south in this section are too far from the road to be included. In Sheet 6 we have travelled just beyond one mile from Hyde Park Corner: there are no houses on either side of the road; an elevation is given of the Park wall on the north side. Sheet 7 takes us on to Gore Lane, Kensington Gore, and we have a picture of the Park wall and trees on the north side. In Sheet 8 we arrive at the Barracks which stood in the Park opposite the Toll-bar at the Gloucester Road entrance to Kensington Gardens. On the north side in the next sheet (9) we have a picture of the trees in the gardens as far as Kensington Palace, and there is a small house in the gardens near the road. Sheet 10 takes us to Kensington Old Church, and shows the frontage of houses on the north side. This picture of the houses is continued in the next sheet (11), which extends to No. 21, Lower Phillimore Place, and in the next (12), which extends to 28, Phillimore Place. Sheet 13 shows us Holland Park on the north side, and takes us to Holland Lane. In Sheet 14 we have open

country from the "White Horse" inn on the north side, which is duly pictured. From that point there are banks, hedges, and ditches on both sides of the road. In the last sheet (15) we are again in open country, as far as Stanford Brook. The view terminates at Counter's Bridge, and includes a plan of Lee & Kennedy's Nursery. Beyond the points noted, it should be added that the plan contains numerous interesting details. For instance, there is a cobbler's stall by the kerbstone at the corner of Sloane Street. The street oil-lamps are numbered all the way to Counter's Bridge, two and a half miles from Hyde Park Corner, whence we started. Every house in the plan is either numbered or named. Among many interesting owners and occupiers, a plan is given of the property of William Wilberforce, on the south side.

Your Committee recommend the reproduction of this valuable record of old London as an object worthy of the best efforts of the Society.

Your Committee further recommend the issue of descriptive letterpress along with the maps, views, and plans, on the lines of the Handbook already brought out by them in respect of the publications of the old Society.

Illustrated Topographical Record.

The two parts of this publication already issued record topographical changes in London during the existence of the old Society and for about two years later. All the opinions expressed by members themselves, and in the Press, have been very favourable; and Mr. Emslie's careful and accurate drawings have met much appreciation. But the possibility of recording the topographical changes of London with anything approaching completeness, by means of a publication of this kind, is doubtful. There is the artist to pay, and the engraver, and the printer, and the number of drawings would have to be very greatly increased to cover all the ground. It would be possible

from material in hand to cover more or less the period between the second series issued and the present time; but as a record of topographical change it would be very far from complete. It will be for the Council to consider whether the Record shall be continued.

Much depends upon the amount of support given to the Society, and your Committee desire to impress upon all the members that it is for the good of all that the number of subscribers be increased as much as possible. Every member should in his sphere, among his own friends and connections, make known the existence of the Society, its aims and objects. It is really to the personal interest of members to work with their Council in making the Society known, and in adding to the subscribers. The more this is done the more will each member receive in publications for his subscription. There is, of course, no question as to the desirability of continuing the TOPOGRAPHICAL RECORD; all are agreed as to that: some think it the most important object before the Society, into which the whole of the Society's strength and resources should be thrown. It might well become the official organ of the Society, and year by year form a permanent record of the changing aspect of London. It might include descriptive annotations on the various maps, views, and plans reproduced by the Society, and some of the smaller maps might be included in the volumes. But all depends on the resources at the command of your Council in the future, and this rests with the existing members, and the extent of the public interest beyond them.

Some years ago there was in existence a society for photographing the relics of Old London, which produced excellent work and then, like the old Topographical Society, ceased to exist. Since that time there has been a spreading of interest in photography, perhaps even more remarkable than the revival of interest which has taken place in regard to London matters. Your Committee have considered the possibility of utilizing the resources of photography for the

purposes of the ILLUSTRATED TOPOGRAPHICAL RECORD. Looking beyond the requirements of the RECORD (supposing it should be continued), it will probably be agreed that if the Society could in the future organize a complete photographic survey of London, both the city and the county, the existence of the London Topographical Society would be amply justified on that score alone. The Hon. Secretary has been in communication with a member of the Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain on the subject, and your Committee recommend these suggestions to the attention of the Council.

There is another proposal before your Committee to which they would briefly refer before they bring their Report to a close. While on the one hand your Committee do not desire that the Society, by holding evening meetings for the reading of papers, should compete with any other existing Society, it is nevertheless true, in their estimation, that periodical reunions of the members, apart from the assembly for business purposes at the annual general meetings, are essential to the vitality of the Society. With this desideratum in view they have entertained a proposal that the Society should become the centre for organizing an observance of Shakespeare's connection with London on April 23rd, the birthday of the poet. The suggestion is that the Society should organize a meeting in London on that day, either in formal conclave, or at a banquet, or conversazione, enlisting the co-operation of other associations for the occasion, and thus celebrate William Shakespeare as a Londoner simultaneously with the celebrations at Stratford-on-Avon. The objective of the proposal is the erection of a suitable memorial (not necessarily a statue) to the poet in London, and the gathering of the members in furtherance of such an achievement would, it is thought, be a means of maintaining that personal interest in the Society so necessary to its success.

Looking to the views and maps which form the issues of this Society, those brought out under the direction of

Mr. Wheatley by the old Society, and the map of Porter which has now been added to the series, it may be pointed out that they all represent Shakespeare's London. In Wyngaerde's View we have a picture of London shortly after the suppression of the religious houses ; Hoefnagel's Plan is probably of about the same date as the well-known large map of Aggas ; while in Visscher's View we have a beautiful picture of London as it was actually familiar to Shakespeare. Porter's Map shows us the same ancient city before it disappeared in the Great Fire. Across the chasm made by that catastrophe, and across the centuries intervening, we are able by means of these views and maps to visit the scenes familiar in the daily life of Shakespeare in this city, and your Committee feel that the London Topographical Society is qualified by its work to take the lead in a movement having for its object the due celebration of the very important connection of Shakespeare with London.

Signed on behalf of the Organizing Committee,

T. FAIRMAN ORDISH.

THE COMMITTEE.

Lord Welby of Allington, G.C.B.
Sir Walter Besant, M.A., F.S.A.
*Sir Owen Roberts, M.A., F.S.A., J.P., D.L.
Edwin Freshfield, LL.D., F.S.A., D.L.
*G. Laurence Gomme, F.S.A., F.S.S.
F. G. Hilton Price, F.S.A., F.G.S.
W. H. Dickinson, B.A., F.S.S.
Wynne E. Baxter, J.P., D.L.
*Henry B. Wheatley, F.S.A.
Philip Norman, F.S.A.
*John Tolhurst, F.S.A.
W. J. Hardy, F.S.A.
J. E. Smith, F.S.A.
John Philipps Emslie.
James F. Gomme (Hon. Treasurer *pro tem.*).
*T. Fairman Ordish, F.S.A. (Hon. Secretary *pro tem.*).

* Members of the Council of the old Society.

CASH ACCOUNT, 20th February, 1899.

	£	s.	d.
To Balance of last Account, see Statement in General Report and Handbook	76	15	1
,, Old cheque forms unused	0	5	2
,, Subscriptions	87	3	0
,, ,, for Back Publications	59	17	0
	£224	0	3

	£	s.	d.
By Messrs. Stephen Austin & Sons—sundry payments	37	16	6
,, Messrs. A. & C. Dawson (Typo-Etching Company)	3	3	0
,, Rent	35	0	0
,, Petty Cash	19	9	9
,, Cheque-book	0	8	4
,, Balance at Bank	128	2	8
	£224	0	3

JAMES F. GOMME, Hon. Treasurer.

I have audited the above cash account and certify the same to be correct.

RICHARD LUSH,
196, Oxford Street, W.

PROCEEDINGS

AT THE

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING,

Held on THURSDAY, March 9th, 1899,

AT

CLIFFORD'S INN HALL,

LORD WELBY OF ALLINGTON, G.C.B. (VICE-PRESIDENT),

IN THE CHAIR.

MR. T. F. ORDISH, F.S.A. (Hon. Sec. *pro tem.*), opened the proceedings by reading the Report of the Organizing Committee (see p. 71).

Mr. E. W. Beall moved: "That the Report and Cash Statement presented by the Organizing Committee be approved and adopted by this first annual meeting of the Society."

Mr. Silver seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Rules.

The Rules, which were taken as read (see p. 107), were then formally approved of by the meeting, with the following amendment moved by Mr. Emery Walker, seconded by Mr. J. F. Gomme: "That Rule II of the Draft Rules presented with the Report of the Organizing Committee be amended by the alteration of 'eighteen' to

'twenty-one elected members of the Society,' and by the addition of the following words: 'The direction of the general business of the Society shall be delegated to a Committee of Management, who shall periodically report to the Council.'"

Election of Council and Officers.

Mr. Ordish said he proposed to hand over the duties of Secretary to Mr. Bernard Gomme, who had worked with him as assistant Secretary for the last two years in the reconstruction of the new Society out of the old. Mr. Gomme was well qualified to carry out the duties of Secretary, as he had actual experience of the work, and was thoroughly conversant with the history of the Society from its foundation.

The Chairman then put the amended list to the meeting, and the President, Vice-Presidents, Council, Hon. Treasurer, and Hon. Secretary were unanimously elected as follows:—

PRESIDENT.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ROSEBERY, K.G.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

LORD WELBY OF ALLINGTON, G.C.B.
T. MCKINNON WOOD, LL.D., Chairman L.C.C.

COUNCIL.

WYNNE E. BAXTER, J.P., D.L.
SIR WALTER BESANT, M.A., F.S.A.
W. H. DICKINSON, B.A., F.S.S.
EDWIN FRESHFIELD, LL.D., F.S.A., D.L.
G. LAURENCE GOMME, F.S.A., F.S.S.
ALEXANDER GRAHAM, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.
PROF. J. W. HALES, M.A.
W. J. HARDY, F.S.A.
PHILIP NORMAN, F.S.A.

T. Fairman Ordish, F.S.A.
F. G. Hilton Price, F.S.A., F.G.S.
Col. W. F. Prideaux, C.S.I.
Sir Owen Roberts, M.A., F.S.A., J.P., D.L.
J. E. Smith, F.S.A.
Sir John Taylor, K.C.B.
John Tolhurst, F.S.A.
Henry B. Wheatley, F.S.A.

HON. TREASURER. James F. Gomme.

HON. SECRETARY. Bernard Gomme.

The Chairman delivered an address (see *ante*, p. 31).

Kensington Turnpike Trust Plans.

Sir Owen Roberts then moved: "That the Council be instructed to put in hand a section of the plans of the Kensington Turnpike Trust as a publication for the current year." It appeared to him that Lord Welby had shown very good cause for the adoption of this proposal. It was very desirable that they should have such a record of the landmarks of old London before them. Being the record of a Turnpike Trust, he imagined that it would be perfectly accurate, and it was necessary that all these records should be accurate in every detail.

Mr. Waterman seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

A drawing of a section of the Plan and two photographs of the same which had been prepared by Mr. Emery Walker were submitted to the meeting.

Illustrated Topographical Record.

Mr. J. F. Gomme then moved: "That it is desirable that the Illustrated Topographical Record be continued; that the Council is hereby requested to consider

the available material with the view to the issue of a third series, and that the possibilities of further continuing the work with the aid of photography be hereby recommended to the immediate attention of the Council." He had a particular pleasure in making this recommendation, because he thought that the work was extremely useful, and such that the Society should by all means continue. Mr. Emslie had been engaged as artist in this work, and it was hoped that he would continue it.

Mr. Hayward seconded the resolution.

Mr. Scamell said, as the Hon. Secretary of the National Photographic Record Association, he had taken great interest in the work. His Association looked to other Societies, such as the Archæological and Topographical, to keep them posted up in any matters which were of particular interest. The object of his Association was to take and collect photographs, and then deposit them with the British Museum for public reference. They were also doing what they could to organize a photographic survey work throughout the kingdom. He had brought with him a few specimens of photographs of the Tower, which had been taken by their President, Sir John Benjamin Stone, which he would be happy to hand round to the members.

Mr. Ordish submitted proofs of the drawings for the ILLUSTRATED RECORD. It was the fact that Mr. Emslie, who had made the drawings for the two parts already completed, had material for a third part. The drawings for this part were not yet finished, as they required certain details to be filled in. There was no doubt that if the work of the RECORD could be grappled with it would give the Society cohesion and a definiteness of aim. If the resolution were adopted, the Society would not be committed necessarily to the use of photography, but it was simply a declaration that the members would like the materials ready for the third issue to be utilized, and then that they would like the Council to consider the possibility of working by

photography. He gathered that Mr. Scamell would gladly take from that Society a list of buildings that should be photographed if it were known that they were to be demolished shortly, and that by some arrangement with him that Society could use those photographs for their RECORD.

Mr. Scamell said his object in coming to the meeting was to receive any suggestions as to their working harmoniously together to avoid going over the same ground twice.

The resolution passed unanimously.

Mr. Tolhurst moved that a hearty vote of thanks be given to Lord Welby for presiding at that meeting.

Sir John Taylor had great pleasure in seconding the motion. He was sure that Lord Welby took a very great interest in all matters connected with that Society.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Chairman thanked the members. It had been a great pleasure to him to be allowed to take the chair that day. Topography was a subject in which he took very great interest, and he hoped that at each meeting they would be able to congratulate themselves on an accession of strength.

PROCEEDINGS

AT THE

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING,

Held on THURSDAY, May 28th, 1900,

IN THE ROOMS OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, BURLINGTON HOUSE,

LORD WELBY OF ALLINGTON, G.C.B. (VICE-PRESIDENT),
IN THE CHAIR.

THE Minutes of the First Annual Meeting were taken as read, and were approved and signed.

The Report of the Council was read by Mr. Philip Norman, F.S.A., as follows:—

The experience of the first year of the new Society seems to justify the assumption on which the Organizing Committee proceeded, viz.: that the number of students, amateurs, and collectors is sufficient when organized to ensure the publication of new and original data relating to the history and development of London. During the year 1899 the Society received an accession of 41 new members, while the loss by death and resignation was only 3, and although the loss sustained from these causes has increased during the present year, it has been balanced by the gain of new members, and the membership of the Society has now reached a total of 114.

In one respect the strength of the Society has surpassed expectation. The demand for back publications during 1899 is represented by the sum of £95 11*s.*, received for subscriptions on this account during the year, and it is gratifying as well as interesting to record that of this amount the sum of £66 3*s.* was received in respect of works issued by the old Society. That there is nothing exceptional in this demand, and that some forecast may be founded upon it, is shown by the fact that already since January 1st of the present year the sum of £24 10*s.* has been received as subscriptions for back issues, of which £16 16*s.* was received for publications of the old Society. The facts seem to justify the conclusion that so long as the Society continues to produce work of the same character there will be a demand for it, and that in fact the strength of the Society cannot be measured by its list of members alone.

The Council have to acknowledge many expressions of satisfaction on the part of subscribers in respect of the work produced by the Society under the superintendence of the Executive Committee in the past year. The two sheets of the Kensington Turnpike Trust plans have amply borne out the anticipations in the last Annual Report, but in interest and topographical value they are inferior to the sheets that will succeed them. The whole work of reproduction is now in hand, and the Council have pleasure in announcing that they have arranged for the issue of a substantial instalment during the present year. The maps of Elizabethan London and Westminster, by Norden, are well appreciated, even by those who possess the version of the London map issued by the New Shakspere Society, and for purposes of study it is found very useful to have these valuable maps of both London and Westminster side by side.

The lithographer engaged on the Kensington Turnpike Trust plans having failed to complete in time more than two sheets, the funds of the Society admitted of the issue of a third, and in its present form concluding, part of the

Illustrated Topographical Record. Complete sets of the three parts were sent to some of the principal newspapers and reviews, and the notices given to the work have been highly satisfactory. The difficulty of recording the numerous demolitions and topographical changes in London was discussed in the last Annual Report, and during the past year the Executive Committee have gone fully into the subject. In their report the Committee made certain recommendations which have received the approval of the Council. Starting with a recognition of the Society's limitations, it was pointed out that while it was impossible to cover the whole field of demolition and change by the artist's pencil, it would be well within the Society's capacity to compile a descriptive list with which some of the more important buildings and streets could be recorded by drawings as hitherto. Ultimately this came to be considered as part of the general question as to the Society's printed issues—the Annual Report, the presidential address, the Commentary on Maps and Views, the Illustrated Topographical Record, the reprints of original MSS. and printed data—and the whole matter was summed up in the recommendation that the Society should publish a yearly volume to contain all these features. The reasons for the recommendation are carefully stated in the Committee's report, and by the Council they were felt to be convincing.

In the opinion of the Council it is essential that the Society have some sort of local habitation, and they are pleased to record their appreciation of the economical arrangement made by the Executive Committee in this respect, by which the Society possesses an office where the works issued are always on view, a central address for all communications, and whence the publications are despatched under the personal superintendence of the Hon. Secretary. During the past year, also, the Council and the Executive Committee have held their meetings in the Society's office at 16, Clifford's Inn.

Another matter for congratulation is the number of libraries which have become subscribers to the Society. They are as follows:—The Royal Library, Windsor Castle; the library of the Society of Antiquaries; the library of the Royal Institution of Great Britain; the Guildhall library; the library of the Inner Temple; St. Paul's Cathedral library; the New York public library; the Birmingham, the Liverpool, and the Minet public libraries; and the following local public libraries of London: Battersea, Bishopsgate Institute, Chelsea, Clerkenwell, Hammersmith, Kensington, Newington, St. Martin's, St. George's Hanover Square, Wandsworth, and Westminster. The Society may expect additions to this list when the reproduction of the Turnpike plans, which is in progress, becomes known among librarians.

It was moved by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Philip Norman, and resolved: "That the Report of the Council, as amended, be adopted and printed in the proposed Annual Volume."

The Statement of Accounts and Balance-sheet having been read by the Hon. Treasurer (Mr. James F. Gomme), it was resolved that the same be received and adopted.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of President, Vice-Presidents, Council, and Officers, for the year 1900. A list of names of members nominated by the Council having been distributed, the Chairman put the list to the meeting, and the following gentlemen were declared to have been elected:—

President: The Right Hon. the Earl of Rosebery, K.G.

Vice-Presidents: Lord Welby of Allington, G.C.B., and Henry B. Wheatley, F.S.A.

Members of the Council: Lord Belhaven and Stenton; W. H. Dickinson, Alderman, C.C.; J. P. Emslie; G. Laurence Gomme, F.S.A.; Alexander Graham, F.S.A.;

W. W. Gwyther; H. A. Harben, F.S.A.; W. J. Hardy, F.S.A.; Charles Letts; Dr. G. B. Longstaff; Philip Norman, F.S.A.; T. Fairman Ordish, F.S.A.; F. G. Hilton Price, F.S.A.; Colonel W. F. Prideaux, C.S.I.; Sir Owen Roberts, M.A., F.S.A.; J. E. Smith, F.S.A.; Sir John Taylor, K.C.B.; John Tolhurst, F.S.A.; Emery Walker; Warwick Wroth, F.S.A.

Hon. Treasurer: James F. Gomme.

Hon. Secretary: Bernard Gomme.

It was resolved unanimously: "That a hearty vote of thanks be accorded to the retiring Members of the Council, viz.: Mr. Wynne E. Baxter, Sir Walter Besant, Dr. Edwin Freshfield, Professor J. W. Hales, and T. McKinnon Wood."

The Chairman then delivered an address (see *ante*, p. 43).

It was moved by Mr. Arthur Cates, F.R.I.B.A., seconded by Mr. G. Laurence Gomme, F.S.A., and resolved unanimously: "That the best thanks of this meeting be tendered to Lord Welby for his Address."

Lord Welby having to leave for another engagement, the chair was taken by Mr. Philip Norman, F.S.A.

Upon the motion of Mr. Philip Norman, seconded by Mr. Wheatley, it was resolved unanimously: "That the best thanks of this meeting be accorded to Mr. T. Fairman Ordish, F.S.A., for the services he has rendered to the Society as Chairman of the Executive Committee."

It was moved by Mr. Wheatley, and seconded by Mr. Alexander Graham, F.S.A.: "That the best thanks of this meeting be conveyed to the Council of the Society of Antiquaries for their great kindness in allowing this Society the use of their Meeting Room on this occasion." On the motion being put to the vote, it was carried and resolved accordingly.

RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS since last Balance Sheet.

1899.	Dr.	£	s.	d.
Feb. 20.	Balance at Bank as shown in last Balance Sheet	128	2	8
1900 Feb. 28.	Amount of subscriptions received during the year...	197	8	0
		£325	10	8

Cr.	£	s.	d.
Messrs. Stephen Austin & Sons, Printers, sundry payments	43	5	0
,, Walker & Boutall, Engravers, sundry payments	67	5	6
,, Charles Whittingham & Co., Printers ...	8	17	6
Press Reporters	2	12	6
Rent	15	0	0
Petty Cash and Sundries	36	3	0
Advertisement, *Athenæum*	1	1	0
Honorarium to the Hon. Secretary	10	10	0
Balance at Bank 28th Feb., 1900	140	16	2
	£325	10	8

J. F. GOMME, Hon. Treasurer.

I have audited the above account and certify the same to be correct.

J. TRUSLOVE, 143, Oxford Street, W.

PROCEEDINGS

AT THE

THIRD ANNUAL MEETING,

Held on MONDAY, 24th June, 1901,

IN THE ROOMS OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, BURLINGTON HOUSE,

HENRY B. WHEATLEY, Esq., F.S.A. (VICE-PRESIDENT),
IN THE CHAIR.

THE Hon. Secretary read the minutes of the last annual meeting, which were confirmed and signed by the Chairman.

A letter from Lord Welby was read, expressing his hope to be able to attend the meeting.

The Hon. Secretary submitted the following report of the Council, which having already been printed and circulated amongst the members was taken as read :—

The outcome of the Society's work in the year 1900 was the issue of eight sheets of the Kensington Turnpike plan, covering (with the two sheets issued in the previous year) one-third of the whole work, besides the plan of Whitehall presented to the Society by Lord Welby. Good progress has been made with the remaining sections of the Kensington plan, and arrangements have been made for the completion of the work. The Council have expressed to Mr. Griggs their appreciation of the high quality of his reproduction, and in doing so they believe they have interpreted the general feeling of the Society.

Sixteen new members were enrolled during the year 1900 and nine during the current year, or 25 in all. Of these, 11 are public institutions, viz. :—

Kensington Public Library.
The Reform Club.
The Board of Education, South Kensington.
The Forbes Library, U.S.A.
Harvard University Library, U.S.A.
H.M. Office of Woods and Forests.
Royal Institute of British Architects.
London County Council.
The London Library.
Tate Library, Streatham.
The Boston Athenæum.

Seven of these institutions have subscribed for complete sets of the Society's publications.

The accounts have been audited up to Lady Day last, and a statement of receipts and expenditure accompanies this report.

Subscriptions amounting to £120 15*s.* were received in respect of the publications for the year 1900, and in the current year the subscriptions already to hand amount to £100 16*s.*, making a total of £221 11*s.*

It was pointed out in the last report of the Council that the strength of the Society is not to be measured by its membership alone. The subscriptions received for back publications continue to be a great support in the new undertakings of the Society. From this source the amount of £59 10*s.* was placed on the credit side of the Society's banking account in the course of the year 1900, and during the present year a further amount of £44 16*s.* has come in, making a total of £104 6*s.* for back publications, as compared with £221 11*s.* for current subscriptions received during the same period.

The greater part of the Society's income for this and the coming year must inevitably be absorbed by the reproduction of the Kensington Turnpike plans, but when in due course this work takes its place among the back publications there will be a remunerative return on the

outlay ; it will become a source of revenue in aid of future undertakings. It was this consideration that emboldened the Council to put the whole work in hand for completion, although this step involved the postponement of the letter-press issues. These, however, cannot longer be deferred, and it is hoped that the first part of the Society's RECORD will be issued in the Autumn. It will contain the annual report for the present and two preceding years, and other matter so far as funds in hand will permit.

Among the recent losses by death, the Society has to deplore the severance of some links with the original Topographical Society of London. The late Mr. E. C. Hulme did much excellent work for various archæological societies, and he never ceased to take an interest in London topography and the work of this Society. The recent dispersal of his collection revealed that his interest covered all branches of the subject. In the present year two more links were severed by the deaths of Miss M. G. Lupton and Mr. Arthur Cates. Miss Lupton was among the earliest subscribers to the old society, and her occasional letters to the Hon. Secretary showed that she was keenly interested and anxious for the success of the Society. The loss of Mr. Arthur Cates was felt far beyond the limits of our Society, perhaps nowhere more than by the Royal Institute of British Architects. He was among the earliest supporters of the Topographical Society of London, subsequently serving on the Council ; when the present Society was formed he continued his membership and displayed a cordial interest in its welfare. By his death the Society has lost an old and loyal friend.

Among those who were not members of the original Society, but who rallied to the cause since the present one was started, were Sir A. W. Blomfield, Mr. J. E. Gardner, and Sir Walter Besant. The loss of the first-named to the world of architecture needs no comment ; all that need be said here is that his accession to our Society was appreciated as his death is deplored. The death of

Mr. Gardner gave rise to speculation concerning the destiny of the collection of London topographical drawings associated with his name. Happily the collection has descended to one who is not likely to break the tradition of courtesy and helpfulness established by the distinguished topographer whose death we deplore.

By the recent death of Sir Walter Besant we lose a sincere lover and student of London, who by his writings greatly enlarged public sympathy and interest in the subject. When he joined the Society he subscribed for all back issues, and expressed warm approval of the works. He consented to become a member of the Council on the understanding that considerations of health would not admit of his attendance at meetings. None of us at that time understood the warning implied in that condition, and now the Society can only mingle its regret in the widespread feeling of loss and of wistful admiration for a brilliant writer and a true Londoner.

The best tribute this Society can pay to the memory of such friends is to make an effort for a cause they can no longer help. The work that lies before us is that which the study of London requires more than anything else—the unearthing and publishing of new and original material. Our difficulty is to make our objects known and obtain sufficient members to enable the Society to cope with it. There are maps and views awaiting reproduction which are as interesting and instructive as any that we have published. To name only those that stand next in order for consideration :—There is the picture of London in the beginning of the eighteenth century—"A Prospect of the City of London and Westminster and St. James's Park," by John Kip, 1710. There is the large map attributed to Ralph Aggas, showing London as it was in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the earliest known map of London as a whole, a really satisfactory reproduction of which is much needed as a companion to our view by Van den Wyngaerde of the same period. Then there are the pictorial representations

by Hollar of a later date than the views of Van den Wyngaerde and Visscher which members of the Society already possess. Concerning the views by Hollar, an interesting discovery was recently made by that excellent topographer Mr. Lethaby, a member of our Society. He found, in the case of two of Hollar's views, that when placed in juxtaposition they formed one complete panoramic picture of the whole of London in the time of Charles I. As soon as possible, that is to say, as soon as we have sufficient members, both these views will be reproduced and copies will be in the hands of members, and they will be able to see for themselves how much Mr. Lethaby's observation has enhanced the interest of these beautiful pictures.

The Council desire to represent to members that it should be esteemed a point of duty by them to work for these objects, by obtaining new members and by making the work of the Society known wherever and whenever possible. The appeal of our Society is a disinterested one, and within the greatest city in the world we need not despair that enough support will be found to carry on the work to which we have set our hands.

One of the principal objects for which the Society was started was to make a record, more complete than could otherwise be accomplished, of all those changes which are so constantly and so rapidly taking place in the topography of London. We make no proposition for the preservation of buildings, although we rejoice at every public-spirited effort made in this direction. Our concern is only to make and publish a yearly record of the demolitions and changes and of the alteration of street names. In the case of the more interesting houses and buildings our desire is to have accurate drawings made, as in the three parts of the *Illustrated Topographical Record* already published. It is felt by the Council—and no doubt it will be felt by the Society generally—that in this work we have a claim to the good will and assistance of the public bodies of London and their official representatives.

There is probably no ward in the city, no borough within the county of London, which is destitute of people who take an intelligent interest in the history of their locality. What is wanted is that the Society should get into communication with such people, many of whom would doubtless be found on or connected with the local governing bodies, and show them how, by the simple process of sending in to the Hon. Secretary of this Society timely and reliable information concerning impending demolitions and changes, they can contribute to a yearly record which, by such a system of co-operation, would cover the whole of London. The Council are convinced that in every district there are those whose culture and position will cause them to feel themselves morally bound to assist in this disinterested work, which will preserve as history so much that must inevitably disappear from the ground of London.

The Vice-President, Mr. Henry B. Wheatley, F.S.A., then delivered an address (see *ante*, p. 54), at the conclusion of which he moved the adoption of the Report.

Mr. E. J. Barron, in seconding the resolution, said that after the exceedingly interesting remarks which had fallen from the Chairman, he did not think it necessary to occupy the time of the meeting with any lengthy speech. He thought as members of the Society they all had reason to be satisfied with the return for their subscription during the past year; indeed, the interesting map at present before them was in itself worth more than they had paid. There was one thing the Chairman had omitted to refer to, and in which he personally was much interested, viz., the proposed alterations on the west side of Lincoln's Inn Fields. He could not quite understand the action of that august body, the London County Council, in the matter, but sincerely hoped that endeavours would be made to preserve that portion of Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Dr. R. J. Wicksteed, of Ottawa City, Canada, supported the resolution, expressing the pleasure he had felt in

listening to the very interesting address by the Chairman. Although living in a distant country he took a great interest in this great city. When residing here in 1899 he stayed at the St. George's Club, which he considered a building of great historic interest, inasmuch at it was formerly known as the "Hanover Square Rooms" and occupied a prominent position in the first half of the present century. Recently he endeavoured to secure a print or photograph of this building in its original condition before being converted into a club-house, but, although he went to every likely place, he was unable to obtain one; all he could get was a photograph of a part of the building that had been taken by a local photographer in connection with an action in regard to ancient lights. Before returning to Canada he intended to have a photograph taken of the St. George's Club, and, as a return for the kindness shown him by the Society in inviting him to their meeting that afternoon, he would present them with a copy. In the meantime he advised the Society to do their best to have photographs taken of every historical building of which there was at present no existing record.

Mr. Oswald Barron further supported the resolution, and drew attention to the rapid manner in which all the old wooden galleried inns in London were being swept away one by one, and to the importance of action being taken by the Society to endeavour to schedule a list of these old buildings, which London cannot afford to part with. He also drew special attention to Staple Inn, which he felt sure would disappear as soon as the insurance company who had acquired the property needed it for the purpose of building additional premises to meet the demands of their business. He considered the Society should take special action in regard to this building.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The following statement of accounts was then submitted by the Hon. Treasurer, showing a balance in the Society's favour of £127 13*s.* 4*d.*

RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS

From 28th February, 1900, to 25th March, 1901.

		£	s.	d.
1900.				
Feb. 28.	Balance at Bank as shown in last Balance Sheet	140	16	2
1901.				
Mch. 25.	Amount of subscriptions received up to this date since last Balance Sheet ...	171	19	0
,,	Amount received in respect of back publications	78	0	0
		£390	15	2

	£	s.	d.
Messrs. Stephen Austin & Sons, Printers, sundry payments	13	14	0
,, Walker & Cockerell, Engravers, sundry payments	64	3	8
,, Wightman & Co., Ltd., Stationers ...	2	2	6
,, W. Griggs & Sons, Lithographers ...	91	10	10
,, Chas. Whittingham & Co., Printers ...	1	13	0
,, Reynell & Son	1	0	0
Mr. J. P. Emslie	16	16	0
Honorarium to Hon. Secretary	15	15	0
Rent	25	0	0
Hon. Secretary for Petty Cash	25	0	0
Messrs. Sotheran & Co.	4	1	10
Board of Education, South Kensington	2	2	0
Insurance	0	3	0
Balance at Bank	127	13	4
	£390	15	2

J. F. GOMME, Hon. Treasurer.

I have audited this account and certify it to be correct.

J. TRUSLOVE, 143, Oxford Street, W.

It was moved by Mr. Tolhurst, seconded by Mr. Philip Norman, and resolved: "That the statement of accounts be approved and printed in the annual volume, and that the best thanks of the Society be rendered to the Hon. Treasurer."

The meeting then proceeded to elect a Council for the ensuing year in accordance with the following list which was before them:—

PRESIDENT.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Rosebery, K.G.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Lord Welby of Allington, G.C.B.
Henry B. Wheatley, F.S.A.
The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of London.
Wynne E. Baxter, J.P.

COUNCIL.

Lord Belhaven and Stenton.
The Viscount Dillon, Hon. M.A. Oxon
(*President Society of Antiquaries*).
J. P. Emslie.
G. Laurence Gomme, F.S.A.
Alexander Graham, F.S.A.
Prof. J. W. Hales, M.A.
H. A. Harben, F.S.A.
W. J. Hardy, F.S.A.
W. R. Lethaby.
Philip Norman, F.S.A.
T. Fairman Ordish, F.S.A.
F. G. Hilton Price, F.S.A.
J. E. Smith, F.S.A.
Sir John Taylor, K.C.B.
John Tolhurst, F.S.A.
A. M. Torrance (*Chairman London County Council*).
Emery Walker.
Warwick Wroth, F.S.A.

HON. TREASURER.
James F. Gomme.

HON. SECRETARY.
Bernard Gomme.

It was resolved unanimously, on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Barron: "That the members mentioned in the foregoing list be and they are hereby elected the Council of the Society for the ensuing year."

Major Alexander then moved: "That the thanks of the Society be accorded to the retiring Council and the officers of the Society for their services since the last annual meeting."

This motion, having been seconded by Mr. Truslove, was put to the vote and carried with acclamation.

Vote of Thanks to Chairman.

Mr. Tolhurst then moved: "That the thanks of this meeting are hereby given to Mr. Henry B. Wheatley, F.S.A., Vice-President of the Society, for presiding on this occasion, and for his address."

This motion, having been duly seconded by Mr. Emery Walker, was put to the vote and carried unanimously.

The Chairman acknowledged the vote of thanks, and expressed his pleasure in attending the meeting.

Vote of Thanks to Society of Antiquaries.

The following vote of thanks was then passed to the Society of Antiquaries on the motion of Mr. Emslie, seconded by Mr. Ordish, who referred to the several instances of kindness and help which they had received from the Society of Antiquaries, the latest being that the President, Lord Dillon, had joined their Society, and had consented to be elected a member of the Council at that meeting: "That the grateful thanks of this Society be given to the President and Council of the Society of Antiquaries for the loan of their room for the present meeting."

Mr. Norman replied to the resolution on behalf of the Society of Antiquaries in a few well-chosen words.

The meeting then concluded.

RULES

AND

LIST OF MEMBERS.

RULES.

I.—The London Topographical Society has for its object the publication of Maps, Views, and Plans of different periods, and of all parts of the City and County of London, and the publication of documents and data of all kinds illustrating the History of London in every department.

II.—The affairs of the Society shall be conducted by a Council, consisting of President, two Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Hon. Secretary, and not more than twenty-one elected members of the Society. The direction of the general business of the Society shall be delegated to an Executive Committee, who shall periodically report to the Council.

III.—The Subscription shall be One Guinea yearly, payable in advance, on the 1st January.

IV.—The names of those wishing to become Members shall be submitted to the Council for approval.

V.—There shall be each year a General Meeting of the Society, at which the Council elected for the preceding year shall report upon the work of the Society during that year.

VI.—At each Annual Meeting all the Members of the Council shall retire from office, and not more than three-fourths shall be eligible for re-election.

VII.—No Member whose Subscription for the preceding year remains unpaid shall be eligible for election to the Council.

VIII.—A certified Cash Statement shall be printed and issued to all Members with the Annual Report of the Council.

IX.—The Council shall have power to fill up occasional vacancies in their number during the year, and to elect any Member of the Society to serve on any Committee or Sub-Committee of the Council.

X.—The Publications of the Society for each year shall be issued to all Members whose Subscriptions have been paid; no Member whose Subscription is in arrear shall be entitled to receive such Publications.

XI.—No alteration shall be made in these Rules except at an Annual Meeting, or at a Special General Meeting called upon the requisition of at least five Members. One month's previous notice of the change to be proposed shall be given in writing to the Secretary, and the alteration proposed must be approved by at least three-fourths of the Members present at such Meeting.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

Alexander, Major Claud, 41, Thurloe Square, S.W.
Antiquaries, The Society of, Burlington House, W.

Barker, Alfred Jas., Esq., M.D., 20, Beaulieu Villas, Finsbury Park, N.
Barron, E. Jackson, Esq., F.S.A., 10, Endsleigh Street, Tavistock Square, W.C.
Battersea Public Library (Lawrence Inkster, Esq., Librarian), 265, Lavender Hill, S.W.
Baxter, Wynne E., Esq., J.P., D.L., F.G.S. (*Vice-President*), 170, Church Street, Stoke Newington, N.
Beeman, G. B., Esq., 182, Earls Court Road, S.W.
Belhaven and Stenton, The Lord, 41, Lennox Gardens, S.W.
Birmingham Free Library (A. Capel Shaw, Esq., Librarian), Ratcliff Place.
Board of Education, South Kensington.
Boston Athenæum, Mass., U.S.A.
Boyton, James, Esq., 6, Vere Street, W.
Brookes, Joseph W., Esq., Pembroke Lodge, Slaithwaite Road, Lewisham, S.E.
Browne, John, Esq., Chertsey House, Park Hill Rise, Croydon.

Chelsea Public Library (J. Henry Quinn, Esq., Librarian), Manresa Road, S.W.
Chute, Arthur John Lyde, Esq., 1, Southwick Place, Hyde Park, W.
Clark, Percy, Esq., 32, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.
Clarke, Henry, Esq., J.P., D.L., L.C.C., Cannon Hall, Hampstead, N.W.
Clerkenwell Public Library (James D. Brown, Esq., Librarian), Skinner Street, E.C.
Crews, Charles, T. D., Esq., F.S.A., J.P., 41, Portman Square, W., and Billingbear Park, Wokingham, Berks.

Darby, Stephen, Esq., Cookham Dean, Berks.
Davies, W. R., Esq., 44, Coleman Street, E.C.
Dickinson, W. H., Esq., L.C.C., F.S.S., 51, Campden Hill Road, Kensington, W.

Dillon, The Viscount, Hon. M.A. Oxon, Ditchley Park, Enstone, Oxfordshire.
Drapers Company (W. F. Sawyer, Esq., Clerk), Draper's Hall, Throgmorton Street, E.C.
Dryhurst, A. G., Esq., 6, John Street, Hampstead, N.W.

Eden, The Rev. Arthur, Ticehurst Vicarage, Hawkhurst, Kent.
Empson, C. W., Esq., 11, Palace Court, W.
Emslie, J. P., Esq., 50, Kestrel Avenue, Herne Hill, S.E.

Forbes Library, Northampton, Mass., U.S.A.
Freeman, J. J., Esq., 23, Abingdon Street, Westminster, S.W.
Freshfield, Edwin, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A., D.L., New Bank Buildings, 31, Old Jewry, E.C.

Gibson, W. M., Esq., Privy Purse Office, Buckingham Palace, S.W.
Gill, Frederick, Esq., 38, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.
Gladstone, Henry Neville, Esq., 4, Whitehall Court, S.W.
Glover, Arnold, Esq., 10, Leonard Place, Kensington, W.
Gomme, G. Laurence, Esq., F.S.A., 24, Dorset Square, N.W.
Gomme, James F., Esq. (*Hon. Treasurer*), 196, Oxford Street, W.
Goolden, Richard Edward, Esq., F.S.A., Horton Grange, Maidenhead.
Goss, Chas. Wm. F., Esq., Bishopsgate Institute, Bishopsgate Street Without, E.C.
Graham, Alexander, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., Carlton Chambers, 4, Regent Street, S.W.
Guildhall Library (Chas. Welch, Esq., F.S.A., Librarian), E.C.
Gwyther, William Warlow, Esq., F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., 26, Bedford Row, W.C.

Hales, Professor J. W., M.A., 1, Oppidans Road, Primrose Hill, N.W.
Hamilton, Sir Edward W., K.C.B., 4, Whitehall Court, S.W.
Hammersmith Public Library (S. Martin, Esq., Librarian), Ravenscourt Park, W.
Harben, H. A., Esq., F.S.A., 107, Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park, W.
Hardy, W. J., Esq., F.S.A., 21, Old Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
Harris, H. P., Esq., L.C.C., 13, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.
Hayward, Chas. Forster, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., 47, Museum Street, W.C., and The Old Guest Hall, Lingfield, Surrey.
Head, John George, Esq., F.S.I., 7, Upper Baker Street, N.W.
Healey, C. E. H. Chadwyck, Esq., K.C., 119, Harley Street, W.
Higgens, T. W. E., Esq., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., Town Hall, Chelsea, S.W.

Hill, Arthur Frederick, Esq., 140, New Bond Street, W.
Hills, Henry George, Esq., 27, Park Road, New Wandsworth, S.W.
Hitching, Thomas Henry Brooke, Esq., J.P., C.C., 32, Portland Place, W.
Hytch, Frederick Joseph, Esq., 33, Ellington Street, Barnsbury, N.

Inner Temple Library (J. E. L. Pickering, Esq., Librarian), Inner Temple, E.C.

Kensington Public Library (Herbert Jones, Esq., Librarian), High Street, W.

Layton, Thomas, Esq., F.S.A., Kew Bridge, Middlesex, W.
Lethaby, W. R., Esq., 2, Gray's Inn Square, W.C.
Letts, Charles, Esq., 8, Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn Circus, E.C.
Liverpool Public Library (Peter Cowell, Esq., Librarian).
London County Council (G. L. Gomme, Esq., Clerk), Spring Gardens, S.W.
London Library (C. T. Hagberg Wright, Esq., LL.D., Librarian), St. James's Square, S.W.
Longstaff, Dr. George Blundell, M.A., L.C.C., Highlands, Putney Heath, S.W.

Martin, Richard Biddulph, Esq., M.P., M.A., 10, Hill Street, Mayfair, W.
Michigan University, U.S.A.
Minet Public Library (C. J. Courtney, Esq., Librarian), Knatchbull Road, Camberwell, S.E.

Nash, Edward, Esq., Merchant Taylors' Hall, Threadneedle St., E.C.
Newington Public Library (R. W. Mould, Esq., Librarian), Walworth Road, S.E.
New York Public Library.
Nichols, Francis Morgan, Esq., F.S.A., 39, Green Street, Park Lane, W.
Ninnis, Belgrave, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.G.S., Brockenhurst, Aldrington Road, Streatham Park, S.W.
Noble, Wilson, Esq., Tangley Park, Guildford.
Norman, Philip, Esq., F.S.A., 45, Evelyn Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.

Office of Woods, H.M., 1 and 2, Whitehall Place, S.W.
Office of Works, H.M., Storey's Gate, S.W.
Ordish, T. Fairman, Esq., F.S.A., H.M. Patent Office, Southampton Buildings, W.C.

Pilcher, G. T., Esq., 29, Dawson Place, W.
Poynter, Ambrose M., Esq., 148a, Sloane Street, S.W.
Praill, Edward, Esq., 3, Parkhill Road, Hampstead, N.W.
Price, F. G. Hilton, Esq., F.S.A., F.G.S., 17, Collingham Gardens, S.W.
Prideaux, Colonel W. F., C.S.I., F.R.G.S., 1, West Cliff Terrace, St. Lawrence-on-Sea, Thanet.

Rabbits, William Thomas, Esq., 6, Cadogan Gardens, S.W.
Reform Club, The, Pall Mall, S.W.
Roberts, Sir Owen, M.A., F.S.A., J.P., D.L., Clothworkers' Hall, Mincing Lane, E.C.
Roget, John Lewis, Esq., 5, Randolph Crescent, Maida Vale, W.
Rosebery, The Right Hon. the Earl of, K.G. (*President*), 38, Berkeley Square, W.
Royal Institute of British Architects (Rudolph Dircks, Esq., Librarian), 9, Conduit Street, W.
Royal Institution of Great Britain, 21, Albemarle Street, W.
Royal Library, Windsor Castle (R. R. Holmes, Esq., C.V.O., Librarian).
Rudolf, Edward Arthur de Montjoie, Esq., St. Michael's Lodge, Chislehurst.
Rutt, Thomas, Esq., 19, Evelyn Mansions, Carlisle Place, Westminster, S.W.

Sedgwick, Thomas E., Esq., 101, Gloucester Place, Portman Square, W.
Silver, S. W., Esq., 3, York Gate, Regents Park, N.W.
Smith, J. E., Esq., F.S.A., Town Hall, Caxton Street, Westminster, S.W.
Spiers, Walter L., Esq., A.R.I.B.A., 21, Bernard Street, Russell Square, W.C.
Stahlschmidt, E. E., Esq., 8, Dryden Chambers, 119, Oxford Street, W.
St. George's Public Library (Frank Pacy, Esq., Librarian), Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.
St. Martin's and St. Paul's Public Library (Thomas Mason, Esq., Librarian), 115, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.
St. Paul's Cathedral Library (the Rev. Lewis Gilbertson, Librarian, 8, Amen Court, E.C.).

Tate Library (G. Everatt, Esq., Librarian), Streatham, S.W.
Taylor, Sir John, K.C.B., F.R.I.B.A., Moorfield, Langley Road, Surbiton Hill, Surrey.
Tennant, Cecil, Esq., F.S.A., 5, Walton Place, S.W.
Thompson, Herbert, Esq., 35, Wimpole Street, W.
Tolhurst, John, Esq., F.S.A., Glenbrook, Beckenham, Kent.

Troup, Francis William, Esq., 6, Mandeville Place, W.
Truslove, Joseph, Esq., 57, Great Russell Street, W.C.

University of Michigan, U.S.A.

Walker, Emery, Esq., 3, Hammersmith Terrace, W.
Wandsworth Public Library (Cecil D. Davis, Esq., Librarian).
Waterman, J. H., Esq., Regent House, 233a, Regent Street, W.
Watson, Col. C. M., C.M.G., M.A., F.R.G.S., 43, Thurloe Square, S.W.
Welby, The Lord, G.C.B. (*Vice-President*), 11, Stratton Street, Piccadilly, W.
Westminster Public Library (H. E. Poole, Esq., Librarian), Great Smith Street, S.W.
Wheatley, Henry B., Esq., F.S.A. (*Vice-President*), 2, Oppidans Road, Primrose Hill, N.W.
White, J. G., Esq., 91, Cannon Street, E.C.
Wilkinson, S. J., Esq., 60, Lillieshall Road, Clapham, S.W.
Winmill, Charles Canning, Esq., The Briars, Chelmsford Road, Woodford, Essex.
Winstone, Ernest H., Esq., Victoria Mansions, 28, Victoria Street, S.W.
Wood, T. McKinnon, Esq., LL.D., D.L., L.C.C., Brookfield House, Millfield Lane, Highgate Rise, N.
Wrightson, Mrs. A. Helen, 92, Kensington Gardens Square, W.
Wroth, Warwick, Esq., F.S.A., British Museum, W.C.

PROSPECTUS.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS.

NOTICES TO MEMBERS.

LONDON TOPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

PROSPECTUS.

THE LONDON TOPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY was founded for the publication of material illustrating the history and topography of the City and County of London from the earliest times to the present day. This object is effected by—

(*a*) The reproduction of Maps, Views, and Plans of the Capital as a whole and of localities within its area at different periods.

(*b*) The publication of documents and data of every description.

(*c*) A yearly record of demolitions and topographical changes.

The constitution of the Society is defined in the Rules printed herein at p. 107. Its management is in the hands of a President, Vice-Presidents, and Council, whose names appear on p. vii.

The work already accomplished and a note of projected undertakings will be found overleaf.

The Annual Subscription to the Society is One Guinea. New Members will receive the works brought out for the current year, but they are also entitled to subscribe for the back publications of the Society on paying subscriptions for the years for which they were issued. The works are the property of the Society, and are not otherwise procurable. Sets cannot be split up beyond those bracketed together in the list printed overleaf. Members subscribing for a complete set of the back publications receive a portfolio for containing the Views, Maps, and Plans, including descriptive title-pages.

Intending new members are invited to communicate with the Honorary Secretary,

BERNARD GOMME,
16, CLIFFORD'S INN, FLEET STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

[P.T.O.

List of Publications.

Issued for two years' subscription. £2 2s.

VIEW OF LONDON. By Antony van den Wyngaerde, *circa* 1550.

A facsimile of the original drawing in the Sutherland Collection, in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. The view measures 10 feet long by 17 inches high. The reproduction is in seven sheets.

Issued for one year's subscription. £1 1s.

HOEFNAGEL'S PLAN OF LONDON. *circa* 1560.

Reproduced from the celebrated work of Braun and Hogenberg, *Civitates Orbis Terrarum*, 1572, in which it was published. Valuable for comparison with the better known map of Ralph Aggas of the same period. One sheet.

***ILLUSTRATED TOPOGRAPHICAL RECORD, First Series.**

From original drawings made expressly for this Society, showing various demolished buildings and topographical changes that occurred in London during 1880–85.

Issued for two years' subscription. £2 2s.

VIEW OF LONDON. By Nicholas John Visscher.

A facsimile of the unique example of the original edition in the King's Library, British Museum. The reproduction is in four sheets. Unlike many of the early views this one bears a date, viz. 1616, and it is a beautiful panoramic picture of London in Shakespeare's time.

***HANDBOOK TO VIEWS AND MAPS.**

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*The above were issued by the old Topographical Society of London with the exception of those marked thus *, which were brought out by the present Society as arrears.*

Issued for one year's subscription (1898). £1 1s.

"The Newest and Exactest MAPP OF THE MOST FAMOUS CITTIES LONDON AND WESTMINSTER, with their suburbs: and the manner of their streets." By T. Porter.

Printed and sould by Robt. Walton at the Globe & Compasses on ye north side of St. Paules. *Circa* 1660. Facsimile of the beautiful example in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries. The reproduction is in two sheets.

ILLUSTRATED TOPOGRAPHICAL RECORD, Second Series.

From original drawings made for the Society, showing various changes and demolished buildings in London during 1886–7.

NORDEN'S MAP OF LONDON and NORDEN'S MAP OF WESTMINSTER.

Reproduced from the *Speculum Britanniæ*, 1593. The late Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps laid great stress on Norden's Map of London, giving as it does the earliest known representation of a playhouse. Norden's work enjoys a high reputation for accuracy.

Mr. Henry B. Wheatley, F.S.A., will contribute a full commentary on these maps in the next number of the *Annual Record*.

ILLUSTRATED TOPOGRAPHICAL RECORD, Third Series.

With Title-page and Index; being the concluding part of this publication in this form.

KENSINGTON TURNPIKE TRUST PLANS, 1811.

Two sheets, in colours.

Issued for one year's subscription (1899), £1 1s.

*** The Council have arranged for the reproduction of the whole of the plan of the roads executed for the Kensington Turnpike Trustees by Joseph Salway in 1811. This remarkable topographical record of one of London's chief highways, extending from Hyde Park Corner to Counter's Bridge (of which Addison Road railway bridge now occupies the site), is beautifully drawn and coloured, and the elevations which are given of all houses and buildings on the north side are of great interest. The Society's reproduction, which is in colour and in every respect a facsimile, is comprised in 30 sheets. The edition has been limited by the Council to 250 copies, and it will be their aim to issue as many sheets as possible each year to complete the work. For further description see infra, pp. 75–78.

PLAN OF WHITEHALL.

Facsimile of a map prepared by Sir John Taylor, K.C.B., and presented to the Society by Lord Welby. It consists of a modern ground-plan of Whitehall superimposed on Fisher's Plan of 1682 as engraved by Vertue—the two plans being distinguishable by a difference in colour which reveals the alterations in the topography of Whitehall resulting from modern improvements.

KENSINGTON TURNPIKE TRUST PLANS, 1811.

Eight sheets. *In continuation.* (See above.)

Issued for one year's subscription (1900), £1 1s.

ANNUAL RECORD: I.

Being the present issue.

KENSINGTON TURNPIKE TRUST PLANS, 1811.

Ten sheets. *In continuation.* (See above.)

Issued for one year's subscription (1901), £1 1s.

PUBLICATIONS FOR 1902.

Besides the *Annual Record, II*, the Council have contemplated the issue during the year 1902 of the remaining sheets of the Kensington Turnpike Trust Plans. An alternative proposal to hold over a portion of the sheets and to issue instead one of the works enumerated in the next section is now under consideration.

FUTURE WORK.

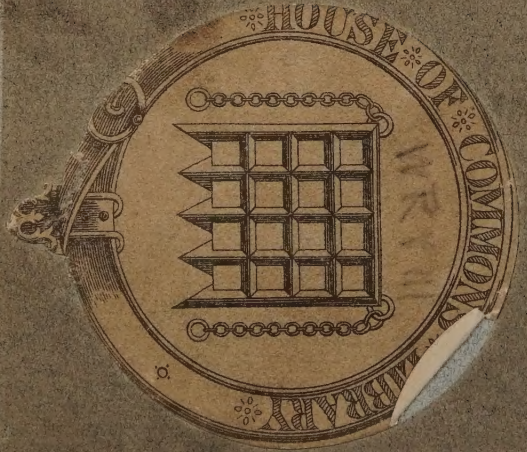
The Council will at all times be pleased to receive suggestions from members as to reproductions of views, maps, and plans. At present the Council have under consideration the following for issue on completion of the work in hand, viz. :—

1. A prospect of the City of London and Westminster and St. James's Park. By John Kip, 1710.
2. The Map of London in the reign of Queen Elizabeth attributed to Ralph Aggas.
3. Two views of London by Hollar.

NOTICE AS TO PORTFOLIOS AND TITLE-PAGES.

To Members subscribing for complete sets of the Society's publications, the Views and Maps are now issued in portfolios with descriptive title-pages, designed especially for the convenience of librarians in cataloguing. Members not so subscribing may obtain portfolios at a charge of *7s. 6d.*

It is not intended that the Kensington Turnpike plans should be placed in these portfolios, which are not quite large enough to receive them. Subscribers are recommended to keep the plans in the strawboard cylinders in which they are issued, pending the arrangement of some permanent means for preserving them. With the next issue of sheets will be enclosed requisition forms for portfolios to contain the whole work. Should the number required enable the Council to make an advantageous arrangement the order will be given for making the portfolios, and they will be sent out to subscribers as expeditiously as possible.



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